MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEWS OF THIS week that the House of Representatives of the United States has defeated by a large majority a measure to raise the status of the American Legation at Peking to an embassy came as a distinct disappointment to many, both Chinese and foreign. Both Chinese and Americans in China welcomed the news carried by *Reuters* from Washington D.C., under date of January 24, that the budget of the diplomatic and consular service as submitted by the sub-committee provided for an embassy in China instead of a legation. Both the British press and the American newspapers in China had come to the same conclusion that the recommendation of the raising of the American Legation at Peking to the status of an embassy would be approved by Congress and that the next American Minister to China would probably be an Ambassador instead of a Minister. The *Peking and Tientsin Times*, a British daily published at Tientsin, thus expressed the belief in an editorial that "as the idea of establishing an American Embassy in Peking is certain to make a sentimental appeal to American legislators and the American public, the project is likely to be rushed through without any consideration of the wishes of other Powers, or of the actual situation in China. And it will, of course, be cited as proof of the friendly feelings entertained towards this country by the Republican administration." Dr. Charles James Fox, editor of the *North China Star*, an American paper, wrote on January 26 that "the appropriation bills must, of course, be passed at this session of Congress which ends on March 4 and there seems no possible reason why this provision of the bill should be stricken out. There is also little likelihood that the Senate will be hostile to it and an equally slight chance that the President will veto the bill. Furthermore, the

Presidential veto seems to have lost its force so there is slight danger that the measure will meet defeat on this score." In the past the Chinese government has received a number of memorandums from its Ministers accredited to the great Powers urging the consideration of changing the status of the Chinese legations abroad as a matter of expediency. On any important question, the Chinese Minister at Washington D. C., for instance, has to communicate his views to the American President through the Secretary of State whereas the Japanese Ambassador can reach the President direct. It is easy to imagine how easily the Japanese Ambassador can outwit the Chinese Minister in a country like the United States where the President, especially President Wilson, is vested with a greater power than say the King of England has, their diplomatic qualifications being equal. Being financially weak, China awaits America or any other first class power to take the initiative in making this change.

THERE are sound reasons for the American government to have an ambassador in China instead of a ministerial representative. An ambassador would have a bigger staff. There is no country in the world in which a foreign representative needs as large a staff as in China which is growing in importance in an international sense. China's commercial potentiality is recognized by the West, and her natural resources are so tempting that foreign nations are anxious to lay their hands on them. Peking, her capital, is the center of international intrigues, and it is there that statesmen and diplomats of the West are focusing their attention whenever they consider their Far Eastern policies. The recent shooting up of Japan as a first class power and her numerous and aggressive attempts to snip short the life of China have attracted even greater attention from the other continents, and the ambitious designs of Japan upon China can be discovered and read like an open book at Peking. Together with the development of a new relationship between the United States and Japan, Peking will become additionally important to Washington. What is Japan's new policy towards America can be discovered at Peking. This statement is rather strange and curious. It is true nevertheless. Take the late modification of the severity of Japan's policy towards China for illustration. In proportion as the ill-feeling in Japan towards America increased, Japan has toned down her aggressive China policy. Peking stands in the position of an international barometer so far as the American-Japanese relationship is concerned.

THAT the announcement from Washington of the provision in the budget for an embassy at Peking should have caused a certain amount of unfriendly comment in some foreign quarters was only natural. Japan would not like to see the first ambassador to Peking be an American nor would Great Britain welcome him, nor would France. Each of these nations prefer to be the first to effect the change. Japan was once on the point of raising the rank of her legation to that of embassy at Peking, but what detained her from carrying out her intention is not known to the public. Great Britain considered the question in the past but nothing has materialized. It has now been suggested by these nationals that in a question of this kind joint action should be adopted by the great Powers without any semblance of coercion on the part of a single government. In attempting to raise the rank of her Peking legation to that of an embassy, the American government was charged with having been compelling other countries like Japan, France and Great Britain to do the same. Such a charge was unsupportable in view of the fact that the raising of the legation to the embassy was a question of purely national nature and concerned America and no other country. If any nation is to be consulted about the proposed change, it is China to which the new ambassador is to be accredited. Any hostile comment of Washington's proposal under question is not warranted. Nor is it fair for America to grudge if any other power sends an official representative of ambassadorial rank to China before she does and that official representative consequently becomes dean of the diplomatic body.

THE *Peking Daily News*, an English daily edited by Chinese in Peking, regarded the first Washington announcement as an indication that the American people realized that China is rapidly regaining the position she long traditionally occupied in the general estimation of the Western world and that she lost as the result of the inability of the Manchu court to understand that other nations rightly claimed an equality with China in their diplomatic relation with her. "Such recognition of the fact that China is regaining her lost position," added the *News*, "would be both an act of courtesy and a substantial admission that whatever the actual conditions in China may be today, she has faced towards the light, and it would be greatly appreciated by the Chinese people. Without offence to any other power we may say that the Chinese people would be especially glad that the first acknowledgement of her recovered position should come from the government of the United States. It will be remembered that it was the government of the United States that first recognized the Republic of China, months before any other power did so, a circumstance

which greatly enhanced the cordiality of the already extremely amicable relations between the two governments and between the two peoples, and made another link in the long chain of circumstances that has engendered the kindliest feelings between the two countries, whose friendship is historic, not merely in the more or less technical diplomatic sense, but in the less formal and the much truer sense. The two Republics have much in common. They will have much more in common in the future, and their interrelations are likely to grow exceedingly as the years roll on. Every act that removes any sense of inequality between them is an act that will bind them more closely together and increase their mutual good will, and for these reasons such an act is to be wholeheartedly welcomed."

THE consideration of raising the American Legation to an embassy and the subsequent rejection by the House of Representative should bring forcibly to the minds of the Chinese officials at Peking the statement made to the Central government by Paul S. Reinsch, former American minister, upon the occasion of his resignation as an adviser to the government. "At the present time the government is fatally defective," wrote Mr. Reinsch, "through the lack of a representative parliament. As long as a representative institution is lacking, only a *de facto* government exists, attended by all of the weaknesses of a temporary arrangement without the strong foundation of legal principles and of universal public support. As long as there is no representative parliament, the recognition given to the government by the foreign nations can also be only *de facto*, temporary and informal. As the government fails to attain authority throughout the nation, that recognition may at any time be withdrawn; the government is, therefore, in an essentially precarious situation and does not enjoy the independence and stability which is due to a true government of a real nation." Another statement made recently by Dr. C. T. Wang, China's plentipotentiary at the Versailles Peace Conference, in a public address may also be applicable in this connection. "China has no government in the Western sense but is merely a group of feudal states more or less loosely connected. Neither the government in the North or South has any definite control over the provinces. What China needs is a reorganization on a definite plan that will unite the provinces, giving certain powers to the central government and reserving others for the states as is done in the West." It is well worth considering that the failure of the American House to pass the embassy bill is probably an outsider's viewpoint on China's failure to keep her own governmental house clean and up to modern standards.

WITH THE RAPID approach to the lunar New Year, the financial strings of the Chinese government are more tightened. While having no prospect of securing foreign loans, the Ministry of Finance appears to have lost the sympathy and support of the Chinese banks. Its authorization of the issue of the remaining First Year bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 in face value on January 21 has been made an occasion for a note addressed by the Chinese bankers' associations to the Minister of Finance in which they requested him to withdraw the order for the issue of the bonds, and intimated their readiness to refuse to handle the bonds if their request were not complied with. The Chinese banks have declared war against the government in sending the note. The reason for their attitude is said to be "the over issue of the First Year Internal Bond, which has been affecting the economic and financial life of the nation." "The Shanghai United Bankers' Association," explained the note, "has recommended a few proposals for adoption by the government and at the same time pointed out the danger which the over issue would create and asked you to put a restriction thereon. Later we were informed that the government was going to issue the said bonds in a great quantity, and we again sent you a petition requesting you to cancel the proposed issue. Thus far we have not received any answer from you. In looking over the *Government Gazette* of the dates of January 21 and 22, we were surprised to note a public announcement to the effect that interest on the new First Year Internal Bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 was payable in Shanghai and Tientsin. This announcement is certainly against the spirit of our petition as well as against the good intention of our request. At the Shanghai United Bankers' Conference held on December 6 last year, we made it known both to the public and your good self that we will not undertake to handle these bonds any more if the government should chose to issue them without limitation, or if there should be any such new bonds in the market. We will adhere to this decision and communicate it to the bankers' associations at different cities so that they will have nothing to do with the bonds."

SINCE the last conference at Shanghai, the Chinese banks have been maintaining a strong attitude towards the government, realizing the danger to themselves as well as to the government of bankruptcy if they continue lending money too recklessly. It appears that they are pursuing a definite policy and creating

a special position for themselves in the country. They have frustrated the Tientsin mint loan, have made the railway car loan under strict terms, and have demanded to know the contents of a memorandum which Sir Reginald Gamble, Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Gabelle, presented to the Ministry of Finance, in which he suggested to be given greater power in the Salt Administration. They have successfully paid off some soldiers in Hupeh and Hunan who threatened to mutiny and stopped them in time from looting. If they continue exercising their newly acquired influence in a proper way, they may force the powerful Tuchuns to yield. But it would be distinctly unwise to buy them out. This will increase the intensity of the trouble rather than diminish it. That the Chineses bankers are playing their part in the reform of governmental affairs there is hardly any doubt. The recent formation of the International Banking Consortium supplies them with an incentive to urge the government by economic means to be less reckless in loan-making and less wasteful of public resources. If there is no dissension among the leading Chinese banks, the government may by forced to acknowledge their leadership in financial matters in due course of time, and they may be destined to play an even more important part in evolving order out of chaos in the country. The matter of the new First Year bonds constitutes a grave issue between the banks and the government; and if it is settled in favor of the banks, the latter will have more to say on governmental affairs from now on, and should the government win, the attempt of the banks to assert their power may lead to unpleasant consequences.

Income Tax in China Operating from the Year 1921

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

CHINA'S Income Tax Law, promulgated by Presidential Mandate on January 11, 1914, became effective on January 1, 1921. A little over $4,000,000, the financial authorities at Peking estimate, may be realized from that source for this year. In a decade the income tax may, however, develop into one of the important revenue services of China and afford a sure indication of the condition of the national wealth in the country, the progress of which it is at present impossible to measure with any approach to accuracy.

Incomes which are now liable for the tax, according to an order issued by the Ministry of Finance on January 16, 1921, are: (A), salaries, allowances and annual gifts of government officials; (B), earnings of registered corporations, banks and factories; (C), earnings of licensed shops and business houses; (D), earnings of money shops, native banks, gold and silver shops; and (E), earnings of other business concerns with a capital of over $20,000. Those incomes exempt from the tax for the time being are interests on bonds and stocks, salaries of professional men, interests on funds lent or on deposit, profits from legal entities that are not subject to such a tax, earnings from farms, lakes and swamps, and earnings of individuals.

Two percent on the incomes of legal entities, and one percent and a half on the incomes of bonds and stocks are levied. The scale for the taxing of incomes under Class II is as follows:—

Income below	$ 500			Exempt
,, from	501	to	$ 2,000	½%
,, ,,	2,001	to	3,000	1%
,, ,,	3,001	to	5,000	1½%
,, ,,	5,001	to	10,000	2%
,, ,,	10,001	to	20,000	2½%
,, ,,	20,001	to	30,000	3%
,, ,,	30,001	to	50,000	3½%
,, ,,	50,001	to	100,000	4%
,, ,,	100,001	to	200,000	4½%
,, ,,	200,001	to	500,000	5%
Above	500,000	add	½% on every additional $100,000.	

A casual study of the foregoing table will show that it is an ascending scale and that successive parts of an income pay the tax according to the rates for their successive amounts and that the tax is not levied on the whole income at the rate prevailing for its total figure. A person with an income of $550 a year, for instance, has to pay only 25 cents, the tax being levied on the sum of $50, the first $500 being completely exempt. A person who receives an income of $50,000 annually is required to pay the income tax of $1,397.50 instead of $1,750. Suppose here is a man with an income of $1,000,000. The amount of the income tax for him according to the scale for incomes under Class II, is $55,397.50, and the result is obtained in the following way:

Income		Tax
$ 500		none
$ 1,500	@ ½%	$ 7.50
$ 2,000		$ 7.50
$ 1,000	@ 1%	$ 10.00
$ 3,000		$ 17.50
$ 2,000	@1½%	$ 30.00
$ 5,000		$ 47.50
$ 5,000	@ 2%	$ 100.00
$ 10,000		$ 147.50
$ 10,000	@2½%	$ 250.00
$ 20,000		$ 397.50
$ 10,000	@ 3%	$ 300.00
$ 30,000		$ 697.50
$ 20,000	@3½%	$ 700.00
$ 50,000		$ 1,397.50
$ 50,000	@ 4%	$ 2,000.00
$ 100,000		$ 3,397.50
$ 100,000	@4½%	$ 4,500.00
$ 200,000		$ 7,897.50
$ 300,000	@ 5%	$ 15,000.00
$ 500,000		$ 22,897.50
$ 100,000	@5½%	$ 5,500,00
$ 600,000		$ 28,397.50
$ 100,000	@ 6%	$ 6,000,00
$ 700,000		$ 34,397.50
$ 100,000	@6½%	$ 6,500.00
$ 800,000		$ 40,897.50
$ 100,000	@ 7%	$ 7,000.00
$ 900,000		$ 47,897.50
$ 100,000	@7½%	$ 7,500.00
$ 1,000,000		$ 55,397.505

Proceeds of the tax will solely be used for the promotion of education and the development of industries as was announced in a Presidential Mandate

issued on September 15, 1920, The Mandate stated: "In order to govern a country properly, the first thing for the government to do is to raise its revenue, and in order to do something for the benefit of the people it is necessary for the government to safeguard their interests. With the development of the civil administration, the government has been confronted with the problem of raising more funds for its expenses. It particularly requires funds for the promotion of education and the development of industry. Hence it is necessary to have new sources of revenue in order to develop the latent energy of the country.

"In accordance with the request made by the Ministry of Finance, we hereby authorize the enforcement of the law promulgated in the first month of the third year of the Republic, governing the collection of income tax, which shall come into force on and from the first month of the tenth year of the Republic. According to this law, the rate of taxation is by no means high and the burden is equally distributed among all classes. Let the Ministry of Finance enforce it honestly and at the same time exercise due supervision over the officials in charge of its collection.. Should such affairs as the investigation and collection of the tax fall within the scope of the Ministries of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, etc., let these Ministries render necessary assistance. Let the chief military and civil officials in the provinces also cooperate with the Ministry of Finance by enjoining their subordinates to enforce the law.

"It should be remembered that the proceeds realized therefrom, while taken from the people, will also be spent for the benefit of the people. As soon as substantial sums are collected, they shall be set aside for the promotion of education and the development of industry. In this way will the funds not be wasted and the people will ultimately receive the benefit therefrom."

The United States of America first levied the income tax for meeting expenses during the Civil War, and in England it was originally granted by Parliament in 1789 as an aid for the prosecution of war against France. That China should have levied it for educational and industrial purposes certainly is a wise stroke of policy. If its collection is free from corruption and politics and if its proceeds are really used for the purposes declared, the income tax will confer a great blessing upon the people. There is no government measure more urgent at the present than that of taxing wealthy militarists and officials who have become rich through illegal means and using the revenue thus derived for the benefit of the common people. It is, however, highly doubtful that the income tax collectors will be able to touch the pockets of those "higher up." Until they can do so, the income tax in China will not figure prominently in the government budget.

"The income tax," stated Kung Hsiang-yung, director of the Income Tax Bureau in Peking, who is a descendent of Confucius, in an interview with the writer last week, "is beneficial to society. Many Western countries have been levying it for a considerable number of years, but it is regarded as a new and untried form of taxation in China. In the past the Chinese have been accustomed to indirect rather than direct taxation. It is easy to levy indirect taxes, but they are not so fair inasmuch as the burden has not been equally distributed.

"The Chinese Income Tax Law was promulgated by Mandate six years ago. The estimate of the collection of the income tax was given in the budget of the government three time. On account of numerous difficulties, the law was not enforced previously. So far as its legality is concerned, no question arises. The law was promulgated on January 11, 1914, and in July 1916, when the old Parliament convened, the President issued a Mandate revoking all the legislative acts of his predecessor in which nothing was mentioned about the Income Tax Law. The Income Tax Law is therefore valid.

"As its enforcement could no longer be delayed, a number of regulations for it were made and approved by the Cabinet last December. This form of taxation being an experiment, it is difficult to say whether it will succeed or not. Its success or failure much depends upon the manner in which it is carried out. The Minister of Finance, Chow Tsz-chi, decided to levy the tax first upon those who are bearing the least burden of direct taxes, namely, officials and merchants. As officials are working for their country, they have the duty of encouraging it. Merchants, having been making profits, are capable of paying a small amount of it. These two classes of people have been chosen for the experiment,

"Some merchants do not have big capital, and are immune from taxation. The Ministry of Finance has decided to levy the income tax only upon those firms which have had a capital of over $20,000 and made profits. Whether a firm is liable for the tax or not depends upon whether it has a capital of over $20,000 and has made profits. If a firm either has not had a capital of over $20,000 or has not made profits, it is exempt from the tax. The rate of income tax in China is almost ten times smaller than that of any other country. In some of the European countries people are paying fifty percent of their income in income taxes. In England the standard rate is said to be 30 percent and in addition there is a surtax to be paid. The total income tax thus to be paid by wealthy Britons may amount to 40 or 45 percent of their income. In China an income tax of only two percent is levied upon the earnings of capital, and the tax for other items has one-half of one percent as the starting point. As the standard of living is low in China, there can be no more reasonable provision than the exemption from taxation of an income below $500. This decision has been made by the government to prevent the laboring class from being affected in any way by the present law.

"One difficulty confronting the income tax in China is the question of investigation. The people may consider investigation into their private banking accounts an unnecessary interference. But in order to overcome the difficulty the government has decided to leave the taxation of individual incomes in abeyance for the present. The ascertaining of incomes of officials is not difficult. Simply by referring to the public record, their salaries and allowances are found. Nor is it hard to ascertain the earnings of firms or companies inasmuch as the commercial regulations and especially the company laws require yearly reports of firms and annual statements of receipts and expenditures of registered companies. Whatever earnings may have been made are on record. Take the banks for instance. Every year they have annual reports. The first number of the *Bankers' Magazine* published at Shanghai under the date of January 1921 contains a list of the banks which are members of the Chinese Bankers' Association with their business reports for last year. This list can be used as basis for determining the amount of the income tax to be collected from these banks.

"Everyone in China should give support to the income tax, because its proceeds are to be used to advance education and promote industries. Every-

one knows that a big sum is needed to develop education and industries, but there is no money available for the purposes. The estimate for yearly educational expenses is $6,000,000. Of this amount only $170,000 can be depended upon, it being yielded annually by the Chinese shares in the Russo-Asiatic Bank. Frequent teachers' strikes are the result of the lack of educational funds. The industrial development is equally important, and we are unable to find wherewith to carry out the needed reform. The income tax will remedy the situation.

"To avoid corruption, the legislative assemblies either in the Capital or in the provinces can at any time send members to the headquarters to examine their accounts. Provisions for this have been made in the regulations recently promulgated. It is also definitely stipulated in the regulations that the proceeds of the income tax shall not be used in any circumstances as security for foreign loans. We hope that these methods of preventing underhand practices may be sufficient for the purpose."

The Income Tax Law.

The Income Tax Law promulgated by Mandate on January 11 1914 has been translated by Stephen Wang, a friend of the writer, who has made a special study of the question, as follows:—

Article I. Persons who have residence or have resided for a period of over one year, within the domain of the Republic of China, shall be, according to this law, subject to the levy of Income Tax.

Article II. Persons who neither have residence nor have resided for a period of over one year, but who have incomes derived from property, business, or interest on bonds or stocks, within the domain of the Republic of China, shall also be taxed on incomes thus derived.

Article III. The rate of taxation for the Income Tax shall be as follows:

Class I. A. Income of legal entities—two percentum,
B. Interest on bonds and stocks, excluding interest on national debts—one and one-half percentum.

Class II. Incomes other than those under Class I: Amount of income not exceeding $500 shall be exempt from Income Tax Law.

Half percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $500 and does not exceed $2,000;

One percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $2,000 and does not exceed $3,000;

One and one-half percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $3,000 and does not exceed $5,000;

Two percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $5,000 and does not exceed $10,000;

Two and one-half percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $20,000;

Three percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $30,000;

Three and one-half percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $50,000;

Four percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $100,000;

Four and one-half percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $200,000;

Five percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $200,000 and is below $600,000;

Add one-half percentum extra on every additional amount of $100,000 over $500,000.

Article IV. The method of computation of income shall be as follows:

1. The income under Class I. A. shall be the balance obtained by deducting from the total receipts of one financial year the expenditure of that year, the net profit of the previous year, all kinds of taxes, insurance fund, liability fund, and reserve fund.
2. The same method shall be applied in the computation of income of the holders of such properties and the legal entities of such businesses as provided under Article II.
3. The taxable income under Class I. B. shall be the total amount of interest realized.
4. The taxable income under Class II shall be the balance obtained by deducting from the total income such items as profits distributed by legal entities that have been taxed; interest under Class I. A; working capital of all kinds of business; and or different kinds of taxes. Salaries of legislative members; salaries, allowances, compensation for service, or gifts, of public officials; salaries or wages of persons engaged in business; interest on moneys lent or on deposit; and profits distributed by any legal entity which is not subject to this Law itself shall be returned in full amount as taxable incomes.

The average income of the preceding three years of farms, lakes, or swamps, shall be returned as taxable income derived from these sources.

Article V. The following items shall be exempt from the Income Tax Law:

1. Salaries for military officers in active service,
2. Incomes realized from fine arts and literary productions,
3. Salaries for school teachers,
4. Travelling expenses, scholarships, and government pensions,
5. Incomes realized by legal entities the object of which is not profit-making,
6. Causal incomes of non-profit making undertakings.

Article VI. Persons who are subject to the income tax under Class I. A. shall at the end of every business year submit to the authorities concerned returns of their incomes together with statements of "Profit and Loss."

The local organizations issuing bonds and corporations issuing stocks shall be required to make returns on incomes under Class I. B. before the date on which the payment of interest on such bonds or stocks shall be due.

Article VII. The taxpayers for incomes under Class II shall in the month of February every year submit to the authorities concerned estimates of their incomes for the ensuing year.

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Two percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $5,000 and does not exceed $10,000;

Two and one-half percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $20,000;

Three percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $30,000;

Three and one-half percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $50,000;

Four percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $100,000;

Four and one-half percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $200,000;

Five percentum upon the amount by which the total income exceeds $200,000 and is below $600,000;

Add one-half percentum extra on every additional amount of $100,000 over $500,000.

Article IV. The method of computation of income shall be as follows:

1. The income under Class I. A. shall be the balance obtained by deducting from the total receipts of one financial year the expenditure of that year, the net profit of the previous year, all kinds of taxes, insurance fund, liability fund, and reserve fund.
2. The same method shall be applied in the computation of income of the holders of such properties and the legal entities of such businesses as provided under Article II.
3. The taxable income under Class I. B. shall be the total amount of interest realized.
4. The taxable income under Class II shall be the balance obtained by deducting from the total income such items as profits distributed by legal entities that have been taxed; interest under Class I. A; working capital of all kinds of business; and or different kinds of taxes. Salaries of legislative members; salaries, allowances, compensation for service, or gifts, of public officials; salaries or wages of persons engaged in business; interest on moneys lent or on deposit; and profits distributed by any legal entity which is not subject to this Law itself shall be returned in full amount as taxable incomes.

The average income of the preceding three years of farms, lakes, or swamps, shall be returned as taxable income derived from these sources.

Article V. The following items shall be exempt from the Income Tax Law:

1. Salaries for military officers in active service,
2. Incomes realized from fine arts and literary productions,
3. Salaries for school teachers,
4. Travelling expenses, scholarships, and government pensions,
5. Incomes realized by legal entities the object of which is not profit-making,
6. Causal incomes of non-profit making undertakings.

Article VI. Persons who are subject to the income tax under Class I. A. shall at the end of every business year submit to the authorities concerned returns of their incomes together with statements of "Profit and Loss."

The local organizations issuing bonds and corporations issuing stocks shall be required to make returns on incomes under Class I. B. before the date on which the payment of interest on such bonds or stocks shall be due.

Article VII. The taxpayers for incomes under Class II shall in the month of February every year submit to the authorities concerned estimates of their incomes for the ensuing year.

operation shall be promulgated by order of the Ministry of Finance.

Promulgated by the Mandate of the President of the Republic of China on the 11th, Day, the 1st, Moon, the 3rd. Year (January 11, 1914).

ORDER TO ENFORCE THE LAW

Following is a ministerial order issued by the Ministry of Finance on January 6, 1921 enforcing the Income Tax Law:

1. The following five kinds of incomes shall be taxed beginning from January 1921:

A. Salaries, allowances and annual gifts of government officials, and government gifts to persons other than officials, shall be returned as taxable incomes and the computation of incomes shall be made at the first month of 1921, based upon the total income of the year. The tax shall be monthly deducted from the income according to that computation.

B. Tax shall be levied from 1921 on the incomes of registered corporations, banks, and factories, the computation of which shall be based upon the statement of profits and losses for the year 1920, at the rate as provided in Article 3 under Class I and at time as provided in Article 23, of the Income Tax Law.

C. The provision in Item B shall be applied in the levying of tax upon the incomes of licensed shops and business houses, the computation of which shall be based upon their business returns of 1920 after due investigation by the authorities concerned.

D. The provision in Item B shall be applied in the levying of tax upon the incomes of money shops, native banks, gold and silver shops, irrespective of the size of their capital, the computation of which shall be based upon their business returns of 1920, which these shops shall be required to submit for the investigation of the authorities concerned.

E. Other business concerns whose capital is over $20,000, shall be required to submit returns of their incomes based upon their incomes for the year 1920. Such incomes shall be taxed according to the provision in the Law beginning from 1921, but their books shall temporarily be exempt from examination.

II. The following four kinds of incomes shall temporarily be exempt from the income tax law:

A. Interests on bonds and stocks.

B. Salaries of professional men.

C. Interests on funds lent or on deposit.

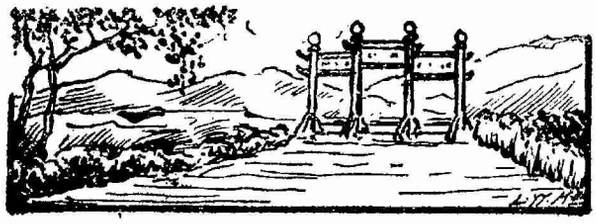
D. Profits distributed by any legal entity that is not subject to the income tax law. (the dividends and interests given by corporations that have been taxed shall naturally be exempt in order to avoid re-taxation).

III. The levying of tax upon the following two kinds of incomes shall be postponed until further notice:

A. Incomes realized from farms and lakes and swamps

B. Incomes of individuals.

Peking, January 26, 1921.



15-552

The Economics of the Famine

BY W. S. A. POTT

RECENTLY a report of the Tientsin International Society appeared giving figures with study for contributors desiring to know how their money goes. In the following article the purpose is to give figures as to prices, costs and the like, with the reasons therefore, in order that one may gain a better grasp of the famine situation in certain of its economic aspects. For this reason the somewhat pretentious title, "The Economics of the Famine," has been chosen. At the outset one may be even aware of the danger of generalization. We are speaking of one province, but the largest one affected, and there is every reason to suppose that most, if not all of the statements, made herein pertain to conditions that are fairly typical of the entire famine region.

The exact causes of the famine are not as well known to those residing away from the afflicted as they might be. When known these causes are seen to have an economic significance. The famine is commonly attributed to the draught last summer, but in reality the draught of 1920 was only the immediate cause. There were other causes going back as far as 1917. The floods in 1917 ruined standing crops, extensively inundating the present famine country. In Chihli province the P'u T'o River wrought much damage to all the farmers.

In 1918, the year following the floods, there was an excellent harvest, owing in part to the floods of the previous year. In 1919 there was a semi-draught with poor crops. Before the farmers could re-stock their homes to the pre-flood capacity the severe draught of 1920 came on, leaving the farmers with scant resources to fall back upon. Moreover, the farmers had not recovered financially from the flood of 1917 before this second great calamity struck them. After the floods, many farmers borrowed money and mortgaged in many cases as much as three-fourths of their farms. The plentiful harvest of the following year was not sufficient to enable them to pay off their debts or mortgages. The money lenders are at present content with receiving payment of interest only. This "plurality of causes" will save to explain both the scarcity of food and the actual financial poverty of the people in the famine region. In this connection it should be observed that the famine is not going to be over in April. There is a rather widespread impression that such will be the case, but there appears to be little justification for this view. It is true that crops are now in the ground and that they have taken firm root. Last October there was a little rain and the farmers wasted no time in sowing seed. This crop will not be harvested until the end of May, if there is a good spring. Small vegetable gardens will yield something in April, but this gain will be partly offset by the complete consumption of what little is now stored away.

The poverty of the people is very appalling, not to speak of death and sickness, the amount of which it is next to impossible to quote exact figures, to say that the penury of the ordinary peasant is extreme is to put it mildly. One does not perhaps notice the actual misery until he enters the homes in many of the villages. But one visit would be sufficient to convince him of the inmates reduction to the absolute zero of human want and privation. Along with this poverty in the households one is struck by the

apparent anomaly of food in the streets. In the larger towns on a market day one finds almost an abundance, (relatively speaking, it is an abundance) of meat and vegetables for sale. But the prices are high and the people are without funds to buy anything. The people have even dug up the ground and into the graves for cash. The cash that one buys in exchange for a silver dollar is frequently covered with mud and the string will contain coins many centuries old. Occasionally one picks up a coin of the Han Dynasty (B. C. 200). There is money in this if these poor people knew it or could wait and go in for numismatics!

Prices no doubt vary from place to place, but the grain that is for sale in the market is on the average three times the normal price. Kaoliang and millet, staple articles in North China, which usually sell for from four to five coppers a cattie, now sell for fourteen or fifteen or sixteen coppers a cattie, and before the free distribution of famine grain brought it down, the price was even higher. Meat is at present an exception to the general run of high prices, but it too is rising. During the first part of the famine, farmers sold their animals very cheaply, but meat is becoming scarcer and with this the price will rise.

To add to the universal disturbance there has been profiteering on both a small and large scale. To cite but one instance, and a very scandulous instance of profiteering, there resides at present in one of the large Fu cities, that was once an important center situated on the old highway connecting Nanking and Peking over which the Imperial carriers passed back and forth, a man who is locally in charge of the P'ing T'iao Chu. This is an organizations for selling of grain at cost price. The grain is piled up on the banks of the river where foreigners are distributing free grain. It is being held for a rise in the spring. The man himself is quite capable of such rascality and one may well be disgusted that such a person should have been appointed to such an important and responsible position. His record has been one of dishonesty and cruelty throughout. During the Boxer Rebellion his cruelty and wickedness was such that upon request of the Roman Catholics he was impeached. Later he was made a sort of paymaster for troops in the South of China. In this position he was so unscrupulous that sixteen battalions impeached him and he was sent for by Peking. Writing a letter to his mother before his departure for the capital he told her that his end had come and that upon receipt of his letter she should immediately send to Peking for his body. As luck would have it, Feng Kuo-cheng, later President of China and a fellow townsman of the culprit, reached Peking at the same time. The latter after profuse apologies and a fine of something like $40,000 was let off and thrived thereafter as the evil genius of the former president. Such is the type of person at the head of a project to alleviate the suffering of the starving people. Small wonder it is that there should be corruption. And what is true in this case is true in many other smaller and less substantial cases.

Turning now from the prices of foodstuffs in the famine area to the character of the expenditures of famine funds, the average reader does not perhaps appreciate the cost of getting food to the mouths of the starving people. Reports giving comprehensive figures have been issued and require no repetition. The purchase of grain is, of course, the largest item. This costs in the neighborhood of $75.00 a ton and is brought from Manchuria free of charge over the government railways. But from the various railroads the grain has to be transported into the country and for this the existing means of transportation have to be utilized. The rivers and canals have but little if any water in them and what little water there is is frozen. Mule carts are the only existing means left. From one railroad to one distributing center, a journey involving a two days haul, sixteen carts, each carrying approximately a ton, are dispatched each day. This grain is feeding less than fifty thousand people and is being transported at the rate of fifty-seven coppers for every one hundred catties. If one figured out the cost of cartage for one month between these two points he would find that it was over $3,000 a month. The famine has been going since November and will continue at least three months longer. There are many railroads and many distributing centers. From this one may at least get the idea that a great deal of money is required and is being spent for cartage alone. There are other expenses such as wages of clerks and office material and coolies that make up no small part of total expenditures.

From a purely business standpoint, the question arises, (1) whether or not the existing means of transportation could not be better employed and, (2) whether some other means of transportation might not have been devised.

Taking these up in their order, there would centainly be a saving if all carts and animals had been purchased instead of being secured, as now, through a Chinese contractor. Carts and animals could have been bought up and re-sold at a profit in the spring after the famine was over. Thus not a little in cartage could be saved. Against this method, however, there is much that might be said. This would be the added difficulty of caring for all the transport and the possible difficulty of trouble on the road from dissatisfied folk. The loss on the road from pilfering by the carters themselves is now practically nil. The grain is always weighed both when dispatched and when received and there is no loss. The advantage of the present system is that the contractor is responsible for the carters, and a guarantor is responsible for the contractor himself. That is the Chinese method and it has its merits in a case of this sort.

As for devising other means of transportation, immediately a system of light railways for this flat country suggests itself. The pros and cons of this plan might be listed. First, the land is suited for the rapid and easy construction of light railways. Second, the land would not have to be bought, something that entails interminable bargainings in China. Third, it would give employment to people in a job that would be a permanent improvement to be later handed over to the Chinese after the famine. Fourth, there are already many experienced laborers who are returned coolies from France. Twelve of them could lay a mile of light railway in a day. On the other hand, among the cons, should be mentioned: First, the lack of preparation for the famine, with the foreigners rapidly organizing and stepping into the breach. Second, the material is not available in China and would have to be imported. Third, to turn over a light railway system to the government might be like turning over an expensive toy to a careless and ignorant child.

This whole famine comes back again like so many of the ills of China to the inaptitude of the government. There have been famines in North China before and there will be famines in the future. Relief measures and preventive measures, such as irrigation, would in any properly organized country be efficiently undertaken by the government. At present in China there is nothing but inefficiency in

both the central and provincial administrations. Two different conclusions can be drawn from the above identical premises. On the one hand one may reason that this famine is China's famine and it is up to the Chinese themselves to cope with it. It is not primarily the foreigners' concern, and besides one has heard that China is over populated anyway. On the other hand one may agree that the very inefficiency of the government to do anything is the reason why the foreigner should do even more than he is doing. One may theorize in his arm chair and perfunctiorily contribute something upon request. But meanwhile the famine tightens its grip, human life is worth saving and it would be different if we could see the appeal of the agonized face and the outstretched hand.

Chihli, January 24, 1921.

An Agricultural Explorer in China

BY DAVID FAIRCHILD

U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry

A COUNTRY cannot transfer its mines or its industries or its climate, but it can sometimes share the wealth of its flora. In giving but a handful of seeds, it may bestow a priceless source of food-supply for millions of people. China, which has been especially generous to America in its gift of plants, has been called by Sir Augustine Henry, the great student of Chinese botany, "the Klondike of plant-gold." Years ago, when I wrote to Sir Augustine, asking how the Department of Agriculture could get some of the plant material from that region, he answered, "Don't waste time and postage; send a man."

I had been in China and knew there were practically no roads in the Chinese Empire; I had seen the caravans of coolies and had been carried in sedan-chairs, and I found it difficult to imagine a man's exploring in China, at least for plants, unless he could travel unweariedly afoot. What first attracted my attention to Frank N. Meyer was the fact that he was a great walker.

I had never met him myself, but his friend Pieters told me how, as a boy, he had walked over the Alps to see the orange groves of Italy, and how the first thing he did when he arrived in Washington was to tramp to Mount Vernon. Coming back, he lost the way, Pieters said, and had to spend the night in an old barn, imagining that American Indians were still abundant in the woods, and he returned much excited over his first trip on the American continent. He walked through Cuba, he walked a thousand miles or so in Mexico, he tramped through California; in fact, the only question that his friend Pieters had in regard to him was whether he was too much of a tramp!

He shunned the formalities of society. The dinner-jacket that I insisted on giving him when he first went out to China, because I thought he would need it in the consulates and legations of the East, he dragged, green with mold, from the bottom of his plant-trunk, several years later, showed it with pride and packed it away again. It was found by his friends among the effects taken from the steamer from which he disappeared into the muddy waters of the Yangtze-kiang, thirteen years after I gave it to him in Washington.

Meyer's life was always that of a plantsman. In the Botanical Gardens at Amsterdam and the hothouses of the Department of Agriculture, on private estates and in nurseries in California, and in the Missouri Botanical Garden, formerly Shaw's Garden, in St. Louis, he had worked and had distinguished himself by his keen interest in plants. His almost instinctive knowledge of the climatic requirements of plants, his ability to recognize them quickly on sight and the interest he soon learned to take in their commercial possibilities, combined with his painstaking care of details, made him a successful hunter of plants throughout the thirteen years of his connection with the government as an agricultural explorer.

Physically, Meyer was a powerful man, and he needed to be; for even his strong wrists often became weary with the work of wringing the water from the moss in which he packed the thousands of fruit-trees and shrubs that he collected. He never trusted his Chinese assistants to do this important work for him. After months of hard searching, he was not willing to trust any one else to pack his precious discoveries, because if the moss was too wet or too dry, the chances were a hundred to one that the material would not reach Washington alive.

Mentally as well as physically, Meyer was equipped to be an explorer for plants. He was extremely sensitive to the world around him, noticing with the eager interest of a child phenomena that most men do not observe. He wanted to touch and smell and taste things. He could not imagine learning about anything without subjecting it to the test of all his senses. It was characteristic of Meyer quickly to break off a fragment of a plant and chew it or smell it furiously in order to bring to bear upon it all the powers of his remarkable memory.

He loved plants as men grow to love horses or dogs. Almost the first account I had of him endeared him to me. He was caring for some bamboo plants, which Mr. Lathrop and I had sent in from China, and he wanted to mulch them with straw—he saw they needed it—but the man over him refused to let him do it, and he actually cried, so keen was his disappointment as day by day he watched them die.

He had had the unusual experience of living in the socialistic colony of the Dutch poet Van Eden, which, after a year's trial, broke up, because, as Meyer put it, "the non-intellectuals objected to paying for the kerosene that the intellectuals burned in their night studies". Meyer was not a socialist, like Van Eden, but he had a mystical outlook upon life, fostered perhaps by association with the poet. His nights alone in old Chinese temples and on mountain tops, his days of solitude in Korean forests, his months of strange isolation among people whose language was unintelligible, intensified this outlook. He appeared, at times, almost to invest the plants he loved with what to ordinary men would seem an unreal consciousness. Altogether, I doubt if any one ever came in contact with Meyer without realizing that, whatever one thought of his theories, he had a unique personality.

In the autumn of 1905, Meyer left on his first trip to China, and he spent his first three years mainly in the region north and west of Peking. It is one thing to start out with a letter of credit and *carte blanche* to travel the ordinary routes of the world, but it is quite another to go into the wilds of a strange land and poke around through the back yards of people who cannot understand what you are doing and are naturally suspicious of you, and then be required by the great Treasury Department of the great government you are traveling for to get a receipt in writing for every penny expended. What the Treasury Department gathered from the hundreds of scraps

of yellow paper, like Chinese laundry checks, that Meyer sent in, I do not know, but I can see Meyer now, after three years of exploration, begging with tears in his eyes to be released from the ridiculous red tape that added so enormously to the burdens of his travels.

He began his work by following back to their orchards in the Ming Tombs valley the basket-carriers who bring the great *Tamopan* persimmon to the markets of Peking. From its valley home he sent to America scions of that delicious non-astringent and seedless persimmon, which have by now produced large orchards in this country. Unlike our native wild "simmon" so associated with "possum" all through the South, the *Tamopan* persimmon is eaten when it is hard like an apple. It is a curious fact that in this country, such as the Carolinas, the *Tamopan* comes true and is seedless and non-astringent, but in others it is neither. It is large and rather flat, as its name *Tamopan*, which means "big millstone" in Chinese, suggests, and it has a curious groove or crease around it. There is always a certain inertia to overcome in introducing new fruits—people are apt to prefer those they already know—but the *Tamopan* is already a recognized variety on the American markets and is destined to become a valuable crop wherever it comes true to type.

Wherever Meyer went, he made friends with the missionaries. He helped them with their gardens and was in the habit of asking the Department to send them seeds and plants from America. For, although China, because of its hardy wild and cultivated plants, is a Klondike of plant-gold to American horticulturists, there are no such apples as ours in China, and our pears and berries and grapes are more delicious and of finer color than the Chinese. Almost the first visit that Meyer made in China was to Chefoo, where he found the markets filled with American apples and pears and grapes, of the work of Dr. Nevius. For years this great medical missionary brought in, to grow in his own garden and to give away to his Chinese friends, the best obtainable American varieties of fruit. There are now scattered all over China, in the most out-of-the-way parts of it, little gardens of American vegetables and small orchards of American fruit-trees. As time goes on, the best of them will find their way into the Chinese gardens, for many missionaries love plants.

That Meyer was regarded with some suspicion by the Chinese peasants is not surprising. How was it possible that a man who was not crazy could leave a comfortable home on the other side of the world, come to a Chinese farmhouse and find the common plants of the little garden so wonderful that he would pack some of them up in boxes or bags and take them away with him? What a picture of America Meyer must have left on the minds of the villagers! A land of farmers with no clumps of bamboos to make things from, no soy-beans, no persimmons—it must be a poor enough country to live in!

Though Meyer rarely had any difficulty in getting the things he wanted, the *Fei* peach was an exception. The little vilage of Fei in the province of Shantung had become famous throughout eastern China for a certain large peach, often weighing a pound, and there was, naturally enough, a fear in the minds of the owners of the *Fei* peach lest this foreigner would take away their monopoly in the growing of it. Meyer had to make several trips on foot to this region, and finally he was obliged to buy a small orchard in order to get the trees he wanted. The *Fei* peach promises much as a late peach for our Southwest, but the orchardists of Shantung need have no fear that its cultivation in America will in any way interfere with their business in Shangtung.

It seems strange to go exploring in the heart of a great city, and yet it was in the grounds of the German Legation in Peking that Meyer made one of his most important discoveries. That fact simply shows that China is a virgin field for the hunter of plants. It was a wild peach-tree that he found in that frequented spot in the capital of China. He also found that his wild peach is universally used by the Chinese as a stock for peaches and plums and apricots and will unquestionably be of great value for the same purpose in America.

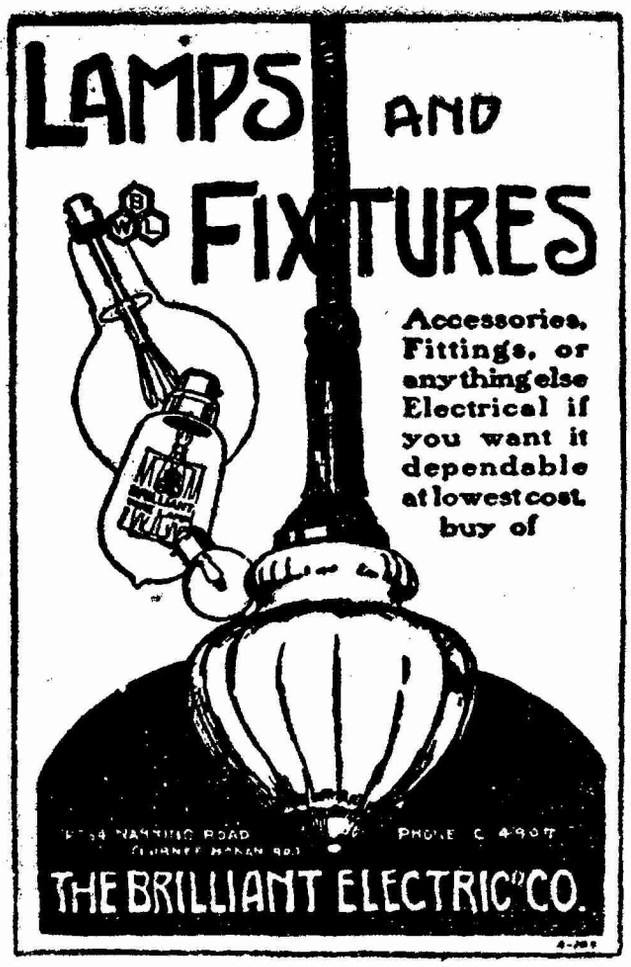
The great amount of work required to test a new plant is illustrated by the experiments made with the seeds of the wild peach. They were grown in the Plant Introduction Gardens of the Department of Agriculture, and the plants sent out broadcast over the country and their behavior carefully watched. They were found to be uninjured in the coldest parts of Iowa, where tree of the Persian peach were frozen to the ground, but they would not fruit there, for they flowered so early that the blossoms were caught by the late frosts. In the alkaline soils of California, however, they thrive, so that now, even in areas where alfalfa cannot be successfully grown, orchards on the Chinese wild peach-stock are satisfactorily established. As the years pass and the first peach-trees on this stock become old without losing their vigor, Californians are wondering if we may not have in the Chinese wild peach a longer-lived root-system tham any other now used.

Meyer did not confine his early explorations to China. From northern Korea, Manchuria and eastern Siberia, he sent us in 680 different kinds of plants, the majority of which, naturally enough, have made little impression on our agriculture. But if every other one of the 680 should be valueless, one little pinch of spinach seed, which he picked up in Liao-yang, will many times pay what it cost to send him to China. This spinach seed, carefully grown and selected, has resulted in what Norton, the spinach specialist of the government, declares is the best ever produced. Its especial value is that it grows late in the summer after ordinary spinach has faild.

In Harbin, Meyer met with one of the few unpleasantly dangerous experiences of his travels. On returning from a restaurant rather late one night, he noticed that he was being followed by two ill-looking Russians. He got out bowie-knife he always carried and, when they sprang upon him and tried to cover his head with a cloth, he was ready for them. By a quick lunge with the knife he put one assailant on the ground and the other one promptly took fright and ran off.

Among the fruits that Meyer secured during his first three years in China are the wild Ussurian pears. These pears would hardly tempt a schoolboy, but the trees are resistant to fire-blight. Any one who has seen his pear-trees melt away with fire-blight will realize what this fact may mean. Professor F. C. Reimer, of Oregon, is making most interesting experiments with these Ussurian pears, and he feels that the prospects of obtaining a pear both resistant and delicious are very good.

When Meyer first went to China, William Woodville Rockhill, who died in 1914, was our minister there. His love of plants and his interest and advice meant much to the young explorer. Mr. Rockhill was particulary fond of a pine-tree with beautiful white bark, contrasting most picturesquely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with its dark, evergreen needles. He told Meyer then that he wanted a tree of this species planted over his grave. This little tree that grows there in fulfilment of his desire is one of many hundreds from the seeds he assisted Meyer to procure.

From the Wei-tsi-shan Mountains, where he collected the white-barked pine seeds, Meyer first saw that gorgeous tree, the *Huang Lien Shu*, or Chinese pistachio. In the spring it is wine-red with delicate new foliage, and in the autumn it turns, like our American oak, to flaming scarlet and gold. In Chico, California, there is already an avenue of Chinese pistachio-trees, growing every year more beautiful. In years to come, thousands of these little trees, raised from seed, will add a brilliant touch to the somber autumn coloring of the California hills, for they will grow on the driest gravel hillsides. I trust that, to a Chinese gentleman, it will be a satisfaction to know that the *Huang Lien Shu*, which, as a giant fifty feet high, shades the grave of Confucius, is adding a touch of beauty to the eastern as well as the western shores of the Pacific.

A very slender, pyramidal cedar and a wonderful golden-bowered Hibiscus from this region are other beautiful additions that Meyer made to our landscapes. A beautiful single, yellow rose, *Rosa xanthina*, which he found in Shushan, is today scattered from gardens along the Potomac, where it produces masses of pale yellow flowers in May, up into the coldest parts of the Dakotas, where even in the bitterest winters it is uninjured. Any gardener who tries to grow roses on the Great Plains knows the value of a vigorous, free-flowering, perfectly hardy yellow rose. It is, furthermore, being crossed by the great rose-breeder, Dr. W. Van Fleet, with our best non-hardy roses. Without doubt, it will help to produce a race of hardy roses that may some day be as widely known and appreciated as the *Rosa rugosa* which is now almost the only rose that can be successfully grown in part of Canada and our own Northwest.

In 1902, when traveling in a French steamer off the coast of China, I tasted a delicious candied fruit called the "Chinese date", which surprised me by its resemblance to the true Persian date but which I knew was some form of jujube. Worthless seedlings of this fruit were long ago scattered and are growing in many parts of America, but it was Meyer's good fortune to be the first to describe the orchards and the widely different varieties of this remarkable fruit and to land in America what is undoubtedly collection of jujube trees in the world. The cultivation of the jujube is sure to develop into an important industry, for it is a delicious fruit when candied and it can be successfully grown in the hottest sections of our Southwest. Unlike almost every one of our ordinary fruits, it flowers so late in the spring that its blossoms are never injured by spring frosts. In consequence it is a sure bearer; not once since it first began to fruit in this country, has it failed to produce a crop. In those parts of Texas where one never knows whether to prepare for a drought or a flood and where fruit-growing is a most precarious business, the Chinese jujube fruits well. In the Imperial Valley, where the temperature often soars to 120°F., it bears abundantly, and in the interior valleys of northern California it is so much at home that it fruits when only two years old. When its delicate candied fruits have found their way to our tables and are as much prized as dates and almonds, some will remember, I hope, that Frank N. Meyer brought in the plants from China.

While exploring in Chihli Province, in 1908, Meyer found wild chestnut-trees growing here and there in big groves on the rocky mountain slopes, and sent us in some seeds. In my own garden, in Maryland, I grew a few trees from these Chinese seeds. Our American chestnuts were at that time dying by thousands, and experts were busily trying to find a remedy. They knew that the disease was caused by a fungus, but some declared that it was of foreign and others that it was of American origin, and there was no agreement possible between them and no cure in sight. One day when the discussion was at its height and Pennsylvania had appropriated hundreds of thousands of dollars in an attempt to stamp out the disease in that state, a specialist on the disease appeared in my garden with a test-tube culture of the fungus and inoculated my beautiful little Chinese chestnuts. Weeks passed and, to the delight of every one, the characteristic wounds that the disease causes failed to appear. Realizing that the trees were highly resistant, we at once sent Meyer back to the region where the seeds had come from, to see if he could find any trace of the chestnut bark disease. He found it. But, since the trees, though not entirely immune, were so resistant to it, we feel fairly confident that, if all the American chestnuts are wiped out, we shall still have, with ordinary orchard hygiene, some good Chinese nuts with which to stuff our turkeys.

From the village of Fengtai, in Chihli Province, Meyer sent in the so-called "family-elm," which has been one of the hardiest, most rapidly growing trees yet tried on the wind-swept plains of the Dakotas. It seems quite appropriate that the family-elm should be so well suited to a country where the first need of all farmers is a windbreak, to protect crops and to make the home comfortable.

From trees for the Dakotas to lemon-trees, it is a far cry, and yet in the region where Meyer found

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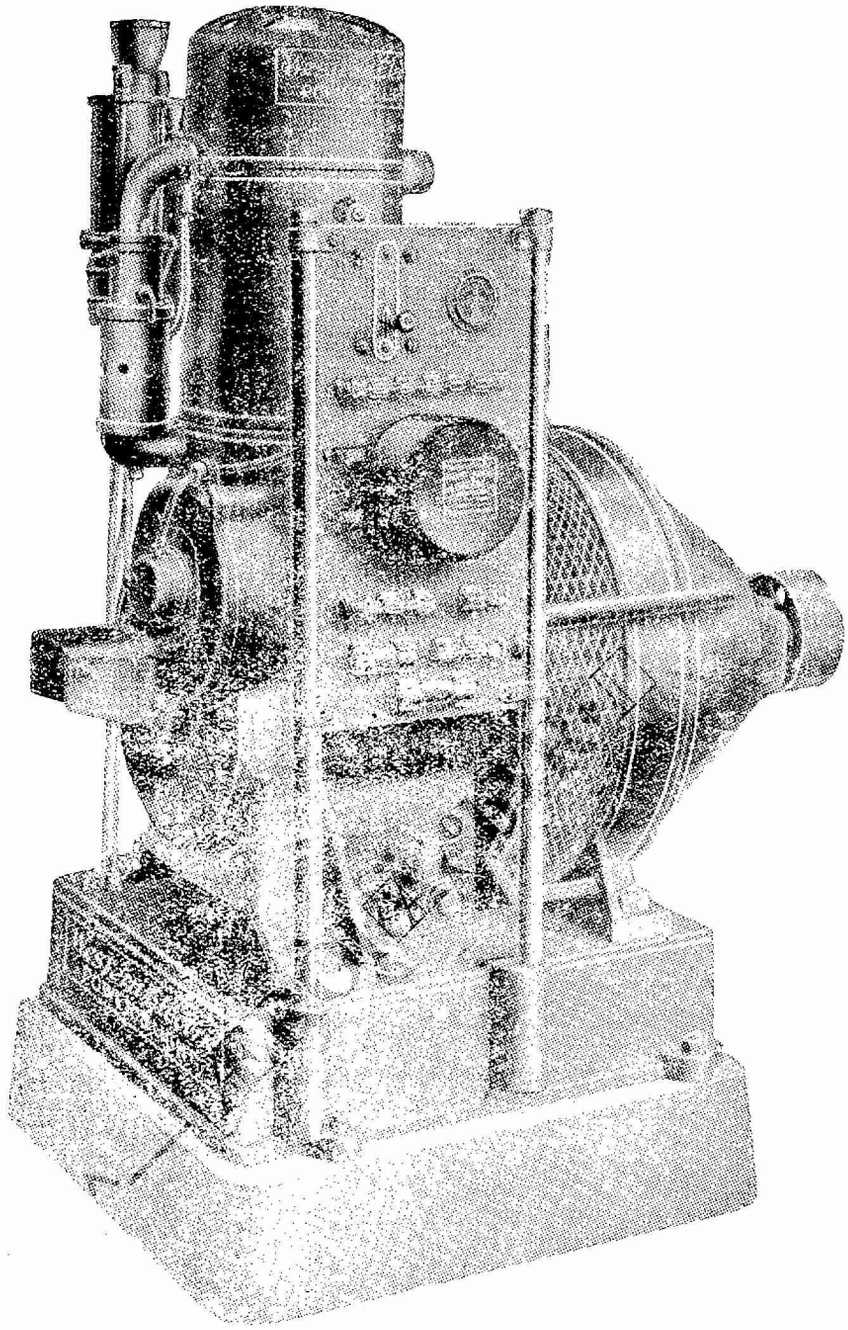

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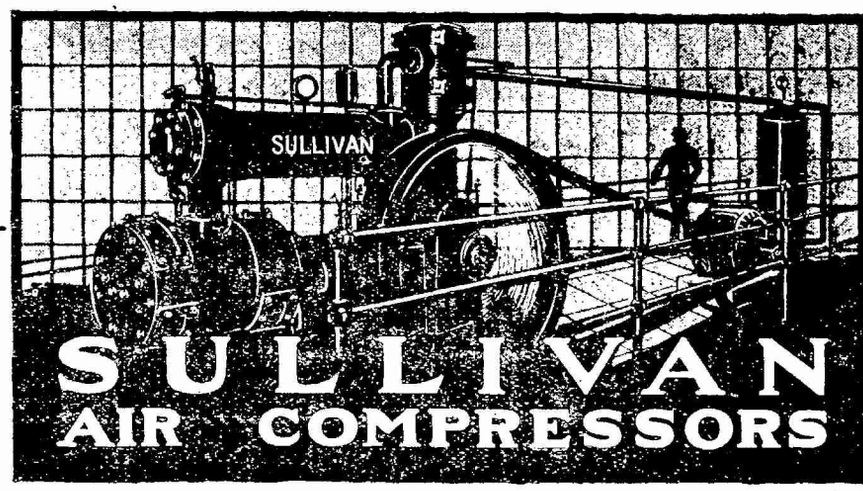

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the family-elm he found also tiny dwarf lemon-trees that the Chinese were growing in their houses as ornamentals. They do equally well here, either in cool greenhouses, or, with exceptionally good care, in ordinary houses, and are giving many ladies in the north the fun of picking their own lemons for their own tea-tables.

For the journey home, after his first three years in China, Meyer took a steamer of the Standard Oil Company instead of a more comfortable liner, because in that way he could have his precious plants with him and care for them himself on the voyage. They were principally bamboos that he had with him, and it was a rare collection, containing both the timber, and the edible, bamboo. Poor Meyer! His heart nearly broke when the inspectors at San Francisco, finding some suspicious-looking insects on the plants, fumigated them so thoroughly that all but three varieties were killed. Fortunately, these three were valuable. Last fall, at Mr. E. A. McIlhenny's place at Avery Island, Louisiana, I had the pleasure of walking through the first American grove of one of them—the *Pah Koh Poo Chi,* or edible bamboo of North China. It seems strange that a plant grown on almost every farm and garden in China should have been so slow to find its way to America. It will do just as well here as in China, and it should be popular, since a taste for bamboo-shoots has already been fostered by the Chinese restaurants scattered throughout the country. The Japanese forms of the bamboo have been grown in this country for twenty years or more. Doubtless this valuable group of plants is destined to become as characteristic of our southern landscapes as it is of those of Japan and China,

After a year spent in America, Meyer started off, in 1909, for the desert regions of Chinese Turkestan, stopping to see the collections in the great scientific centers of London, Paris and St. Petersburg, and searching in the Caucasus for alfalfa and other forage-plants.

This Turkestan expedition, which entailed much hardship, was a great disappointment to Meyer. Delays in St. Petersburg in getting the necessary passports and further delays in Andidjan prevented the exploration of the Altai Mountains, upon which he had greatly counted. Even when he reached the far-off oases of Kashgar and Khotan, to which he hurried on, the useful plants turned out to be few and of comparatively slight importance. But worst of all was the fact that the distance was so great and the postal facilities of the region so bad that many of the most interesting plants that he sent never reached America alive. The important dryland tamarisks that he found growing in the moving desert sands, the desert poplar, which thrives on alkaline wastes, the extraordinary oleaster-trees of great size, and many of the apples, pears and apricots that he secured were lost. They are still in their native haunts, waiting for some one to get them. Meyer did succeed, however, in making a few valuable introductions, which more than paid for sending him out. The Kashgar elm, for instance, is shading many a hitherto glaring spot in the irrigated lands of California; the Kutcha pear, which is growing in the hottest interior valleys of California, is the

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Traveling time—4 trips, 1 hour, 40 minutes
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Labor—2 men and chauffeur
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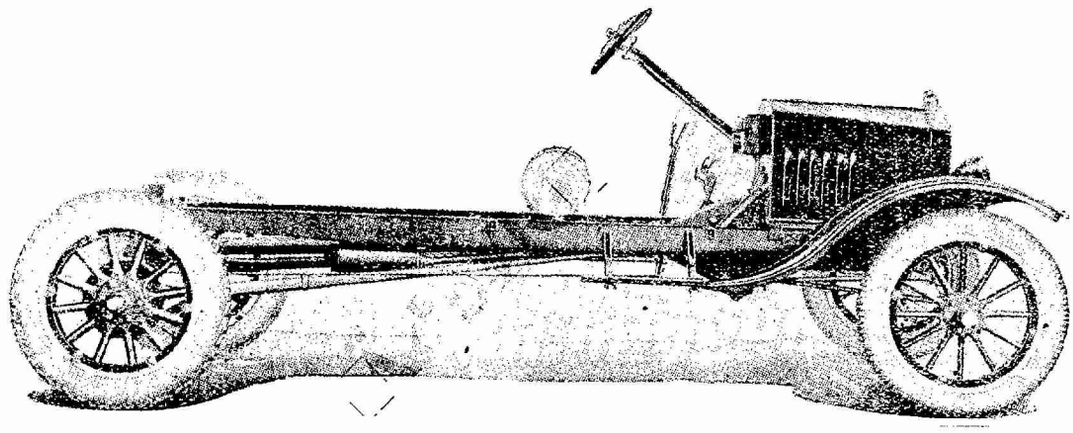
Total mileage—30
Gasoline consumption—3 gals at $1.00 per gal
Oil consumption—1 pint, at $2.70 per gal.
Cost, exclusive of labor—**$3.67½**



CHECK this up with the costs of the primitive hand cart transportation of cargo, omitting the damage from breakage and mishandling. Here is an actual case. On a contract for transporting 25 cases of cargo, weighing 2300 lbs. each, a distance of four miles, the cost was $3.20 a trip. Each trip consumed a half day making the transportation of 4,600 pounds cost $6.40. *Compare this with 12,350 lbs. in approximately a half day, costing $3.67½, eliminating all possibilities of breakage, etc., and adding a liberal estimate for labor of $1.50!*

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juiciest I have ever tasted; and the hardy Siberian larch is doing well on the northern Great Plains and will yield good lumber. On the high plains of Nevada, where pioneers, encouraged by the Reclamation Service of the United States, are trying to make a living with the help of the irrigation waters of the Roosevelt Dam, an ash from Khotan is growing and thriving. So promising indeed does it appear, that we have secured a large quantity of seed and hope soon to have thousands of little trees for this region where it is so hard to grow any trees at all.

It is too soon yet to tell what will come out of the extensive collections of wheats, alfalfas, barleys and other annual plants that Meyer secured in Chinese Turkestan, but the climate they were accustomed to should adapt them to those bleak northern regions of our own country for which it is so difficult to find good food-plants.

Having pushed on into Siberia, Meyer traveled eastward, carefully studying and collecting the wild species of alfalfas to be found on the steppes, and contributing much breeding material to the alfalfa specialists of the northwest. He found forms of the new forage-plant *sholteek, Medicago falcata,* which will doubtless find its place in the Dakotas. It is a yellow-flowered alfalfa, which stands drought and can be grazed close by stock.

In Kozlof, Meyer was fortunate in winning the confidence of the plant-breeder Mijurin, whose hybridization work in Russia might be compared with that of Luther Burbank in America. This remarkable plant-breeder, concerning whom I have heard nothing since the war, gave Meyer, among other things, a hardy plum, cherry and quince and a large rowan. He gave him also a hybrid between the wild peach of China and the dwarf steppe peach of Siberia, which may be of great help in creating much hardier peaches for our Northwest.

After another summer spent in America, in watching over his plants. Meyer was off again for China, going through Russia and Siberia to Kansu Province and right up to the borders of Tibet. Concerning this, his hardest trip, he wrote in his quaint English from Lanchowfu, in December of 1914, "At last I have arrived here in the provincial capital of Kansu, and I feel like an old-time sailing-ship that has come into port, loaded full with all sorts of things. But the ship has weathered some storms, and it is with the loss of her mainsail that she is berthed here now. For—and this is a bad thing indeed—my interpreter and the coolie have deserted me cowardly in Siku for fear of being killed by Tibetans." It was while in Kansu that he had also a most unpleasant experience with some Chinese soldiers. They took him for a spy and threatened to shoot him. Although the authorities apologized later, the misunderstanding was almost serious enough at the time to cut short the explorer's work.

Meyer was particularly interested in the wild bush almonds that he found covering the mountains of Kansu. The miles and miles of useless hillsides in our great western country had always fascinated him. He wanted to redeem them, to find something so valuable to grow there that, when his exploring days were over. he could settle down and spend the rest of his life in developing it. Here in the bush almond of Kansu was something to start with. Bushes grown from the seeds he sent in are now flowering side by side with the best domesticated almond-trees of California and are being crossed with them.

After a winter in Washington, visits to the plant-gardens and a series of lectures to technical audiences, Meyer set out, in the autumn of 1916, for his last trip to China, this time with a certain reluctance and an expressed doubt as to whether he should ever

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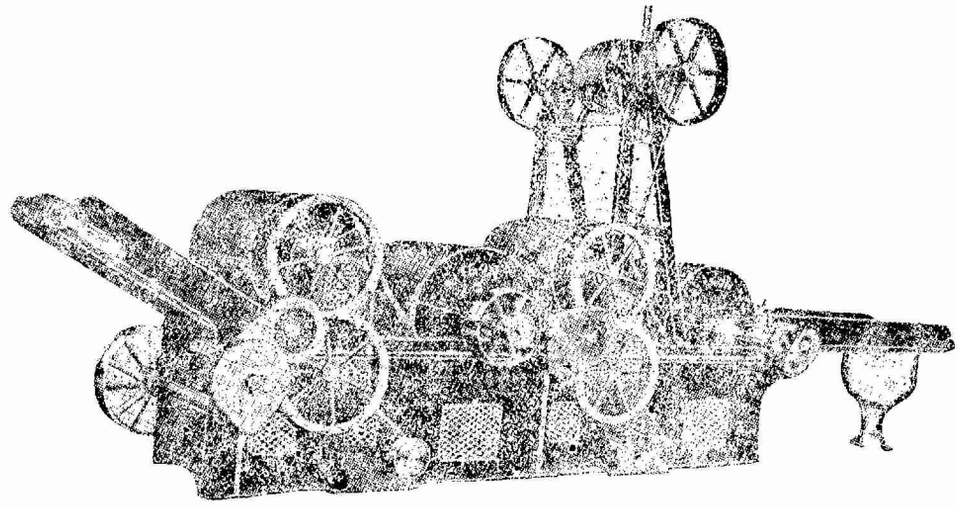

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Agents in China

return. Years of solitary travel among people who could neither understand his language nor appreciate his search for what were to them the commonest things of every-day life, the seeds of their trees and grains and vegetables, had left their impress on his peculiarly sensitive character. He had been touched by the fatalism of the Orient.

He went out this time with a definite object, to get large quantities of seeds of the Chinese pears that had been shown by Professor Reimer of the Oregon Experiment Station to be peculiarly resistant to fire-blight.

His efforts were successful, but they entailed long stays in Kingmen and resulted in his reaching Ichang at a time when the Chinese revolutionary troops were around it. For three months he was bottled up there, unable to get out after plants and chafing under the inaction.

A year spent in the moist, warm valley of the upper Yangtze proved too much for Meyer's constitution and precipitated an attack of nervous prostration, from which he was never able fully to recover, although the next year he collected many interesting plants. Among these were large-fruited varieties of the *Tang Taw*, or Chinese *Actinidia*, the ordinary strains of which have done well in our Southern states, whence they may some day, it is to be hoped, reach our markets.

Meyer disappeared on the night of June 2, 1918, from a steamer on the Yangtze River. The circumstances of his disappearance leave no grounds for any suspicion of foul play. The only probable explanation of the untimely end of this remarkable man is that he had a recurrence of the nervous prostration that, in the previous year, had threatened to stop his work and that the doctor had diagnosed as the result of over-work, loneliness and worry. Vertigo might have been the direct cause.

Meyer's field-work is done, but his light has by no means gone out. From all over the United States have come letters asking for an account of him. Men and women in whose dooryards have been planted little Chinese trees or shrubs, each with tag giving a short account of its original home and bearing the name of Frank N. Meyer as its discoverer, write in to know more about the man. As the years pass and the little plants grow into trees overshadowing the house or to great bushes full of golden blossoms, or, in orchard and field, to trees loaded with fruit and to acres of wealth-producing grain, Meyer's personality will be associated with these living things and gratitude to him and to the country from which he brought so many rich gifts will increase. It is to be hoped that children will be told how, with a devotion that is worthy of imitation, Meyer sought out these plants in their home in China and brought them to America.

His memory will be kept alive, too, by another means. He left a bequest to his associates in the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, and they have had it turned into a medal in his honor. This medal, executed by the sculptor Theodore Spicer-Simson, has already been bestowed upon two men for valuable work in the field of plant introduction. Mr. Barbour Lathrop, of San Francisco, whose distinguished services and financial generosity led to the inauguration of the government work of plant introduction and to the establishment of the office bearing that name, received the first award. The second one was made to Dr. L. Trabut, director of

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the *Service Botanique* of Algiers, who, for twenty years, has conducted the most remarkable garden of plant-domestication in the world and who has brought into public notice hundreds of new plants, many of which he has given to America. This Foreign Plant Introduction medal in memory of Frank N. Meyer, agricultural explorer, will be awarded each year. The face of the medal reproduces a bas-relief sculptured at Luxor in the fifth dynasty (1570 B. C.). On the walls of the temple at Luxor, Queen Hatshepsut immortalized the return of her expedition with a shipload of incense-trees from the land of Punt. The relief shows the Egyptian gardeners loading the boat with incense-trees in tubs and piling its decks with seeds. This is doubtless the oldest record of foreign plant introduction. The obverse of the medal commemorates Frank N. Meyer's work in China. In shows the white-barked pine, the most picturesque of China's landscape-trees, and the Chinese *tsao* or jujube, destined to become a valuable fruit-tree in America. "In the glorious luxuriance of the hundred plants he takes delight," reads the inscription, which is a fitting tribute to the explorer's love far plants.—*Asia.*

Who's Who in China

Yu Jen-fong, Managing Director of Peking Hankow Railway

(俞人鳳)

Yu Jen-fong is Managing Director of the Peking Hankow railway, having been appointed to the present position in the autumn of 1920 upon the fall of the Anfu Club.

Born at Tientsin, Chihli, in 1872, Mr. Yu attended the Peiyang Military Railway School, where he graduated with good records. After his graduation, he joined the Peking-Mukden railway as assistant engineer.

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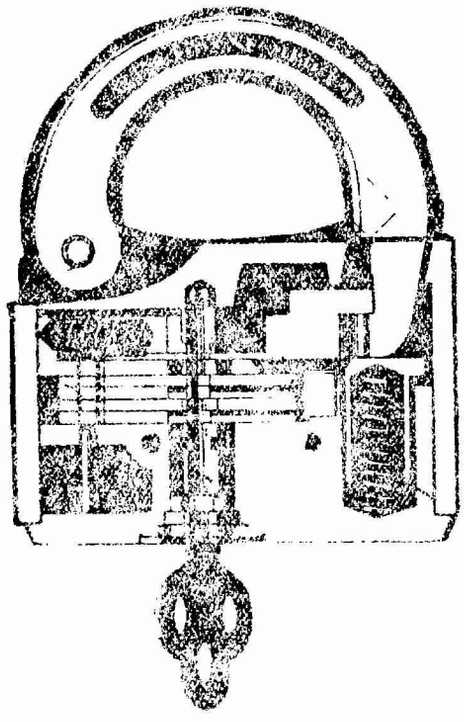

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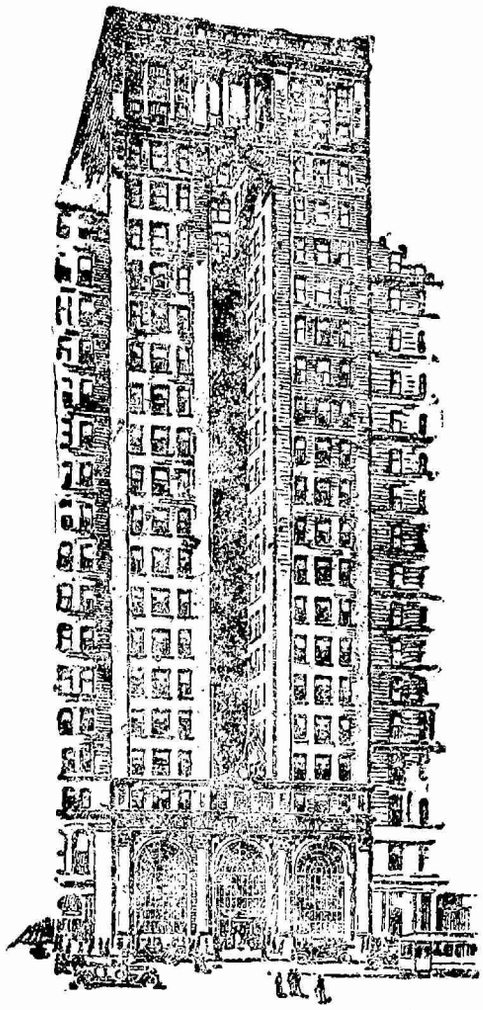

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15-566

Later he was promoted to be engineer of the Peking-Suiyuan railway, and concurrently acted as traffic manager of it. Then he was transferred to the Canton-Hankow railway. At first he was assistant engineer and later became engineer of the line. From the Canton-Hankow line he was transferred to the Tientsin-Pukow railway where he became assistant managing director.

In July 1915 Mr. Yu was appointed to the position of the Managing Director and traffic manager of the Peking-Hankow railway. After his resignation from the Peking-Hankow railway he became director of the construction department of Peking-Municipality.

In August 1917 he was appointed technical expert of the Ministry of Communications. Later he became president of the College of Railway Administration.

Later he was a member of the organization committee of the North West Motor Service, chairman of the organization committee of Tsang-Shih railway, and vice-chairman of the Commission on Railway Technics.

Prior to his appointment to the present position he was assistant managing director and chief engineer of the Tientsin-Pukow railway. In the Autumn of 1920 he was appointment managing director of the Peking-Hankow railway after the overthrow of the Anfu Cabinet at Peking by Chihli forces.

Mr. Yu is one of the pioneer railway engineers, and was a pupil of China's late Dr. Jeme Tien-yu, China's railway builder, who died two years ago.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Nikolaevsk Settlement

From the "Herald of Asia" (Japanese)

A statement has been issued by the Foreign Office in Tokyo that another dispute pending between Japan and China has been amicably settled. It related to an unpleasant incident that occurred in connection with the massacre of Japanese by Russian Partisans at Nikolaevsk in March last year. It was reported that on that occasion the sentries on board the Chinese gun-boat *Chiang-Heng* then at anchor in the port poured a machine-gun fire on a portion of the Japanese forces that were approaching the vessel and killed a number of them. This conduct of the Chinese was so utterly inhuman that it is not astonishing that the report was discredited in certain quarters. But investigation of the affair made by a Sino-Japanese committee resulted in confirming the truth of the report. In consequence the Chinese government has gracefully expressed its regret concerning the affair, promising to give the sum of 30,000 yuan as solatium to the families of those Japanese victims. Another stone lying in the way of better relations between the two nations has thus been removed.

The Vladivostok Incident

From the "Herald of Asia" (Japanese)

A very unfortunate incident took place at Vladivostok on January 8. Lieutenant Langdon, the Chief Engineer of the American cruiser Albany, while returning to his vessel about four in the morning, was challenged to stop by a Japanese sentinel in front of the Japanese military headquarters. A misunderstanding arose between them, probably on account of language difficulty, with the result that the

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American officer was shot by the Japanese soldier, while the former replied with two revolver shots. Although wounded through the lung, Lieutenant Langdon reached the Albany unaided, but died the next day. The incident, extremely deplorable as it is, was an affair liable to happen in a place like Vladivostok, where things are in a very unsettled state. It should not be allowed to be made capital of by the enemies of both America and Japan for stirring up ill feelings between them. It is satisfactory to note that our government promptly expressed its sincere regrets and readiness to give due compensation to the bereaved family of the unfortunate victim.

The Philippines, Japan and the Naval Holiday

From The Chicago Tribune

Representative Frear, in a house debate on disposal of the Philippines, quotes Roosevelt as having said in 1915:

"The Philippines from a military standpoint are a source of weakness to us. The present administration has promised explicitly to let them go and by its action has rendered it difficult to hold them against any serious foreign foe. These being the circumstances, the islands should at an early moment be given their independence without any guaranty whatever by us and without our retaining any foothold in them."

This, it seeems to *The Tribune* is sound judgment, and should be followed by Congress. The Filipinos doubtless would like us to guaranty them against conquest or control. We are in no way obligated to do so. The islands and their people have enjoyed very great benefits from American control, but the Philippine people, or their leaders, wish to be independent. Independence is independence. The Filipinos cannot eat the cake and keep it, too. We should be very foolish to let Messrs. Quezon and company call the tune while Uncle Sam pays the piper.

In fact, having done a good job without compensation, we ought to be glad to get out. As Col. Roosevelt said, and as we have pointed out in, recent editorials, the Philippines are a heavy responsibility and bound to grow heavier. While we remain, native politics will turn against us and sentimental outcries will confuse American issues, which are sufficiently perverted by foreign questions without that of the Philippines. Strategically we are worse off for the defense of the islands than when Roosevelt spoke, for the war has placed a cordon of Japanese islands between us.

We believe our unreserved departure from the Philippines will assist the Japanese government to come to a satisfactory agreement as to a limitation of naval armament. Aside from the question of eventual absorption of the Philippines into the Japanese empire, which seems to us their probable, if not their manifest, destiny, we cannot deny that the islands from the Japanese viewpoint are a base for hostile operations on their flank. While they are from our viewpoint, that is from the defensive standpoint, a liability or responsibility without much compensation, if, as the Japanese pretend to or actually do fear, we have offensive intentions, we might use the islands as a base for most destructive warfare against Japan. Especially, if we were allied with Australia, they might be very effectively used as a spearpoint.

Our withdrawal, therefore, would remove one element of strain in Japanese-American relations and

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emphasize the fact that we have no territorial or aggressive military intentions which invade the Japanese sphere.

We believe also that negotiations for a naval holiday with Japan and Great Britain may be very profitably broadened to include a general understanding as to policies and interests. Unless Japan is carried away by a military conception of aggrandizement and has a dangerously inadequate sense of the forces she will encounter if she embarks on an offensive campaign, it should not be impossible to agree upon a modus vivendi which if faithfully adhered to, would assure the peace of the Pacific for a long period. Our own irreducible minimum does not seem to us to infringe upon Japan's essential requirements for growth. For example, one item is Hawaii. This we cannot recede from. Our policy is and will remain defensive, and Hawaii is too important an element of our defense to be surrendered. No growth of the Japanese population in these islands can be permitted to serve as a basis for Japanese claims to its possession. There should be an explicit understanding on this subject.

The so-called racial equality issue should also be raised out of its ambiguity. We do not propose to permit the Japanization of our Pacific coast states. This is not a matter of theory. It is a matter of fact. We believe the Japanese are using the issue for other purposes at present. Treaty evasions and euphemisms like the gentlemen's agreement should be gotten rid of. We have nothing to gain by them. The Japanese may have.

Discussions in amplification of the Lansing-Ishii agreement and of the Monroe doctrine, and a definition of rights as to trade and development in China, Siberia, and Latin America might clear the air considerably and save both countries from the unexpected crises to which uncertainty of policy gives rise.

An agreement as to naval construction is, however, a practical and, we believe, attainable object, which, apart from any of the possibilities of wider agreement, would relieve Japanese-American relations of the present acute strain.

If Japan refuses it will be our duty to make proper preparations for the conflict to which she has elected to go forward.

They should be preparations on such a scale as would leave no doubt of the result of the conflict.

Organization of Chinese Women to Establish Free Schools in China

Various clubs and organizations have heretofore existed among the Chinese women of the community of Shanghai, but recently some of the progressive Chinese women decided upon the advisability of forming a club, which would include all Chinese women of good intentions and purposes, regardless of station in life. This group of women met recently to elect officers and will be known as the Chinese Women's Club. The officers elected were: Dr. Mary Stone, president; Mrs. Siao and Mrs. K. S. Lee, vice-presidents; Miss Wei Zung, Chinese secretary; Miss

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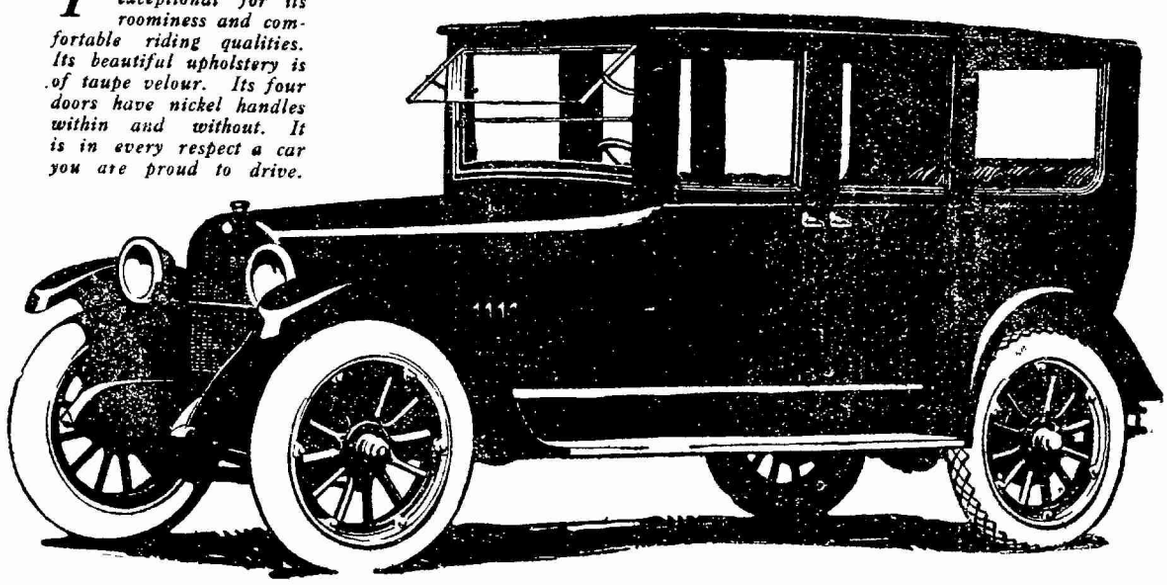

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Z. Y. Wong, English secretary; and Mrs. T. T. Wong, treasurer.

Dr. Mary Stone, president of the club, needs no introduction in China as she has long served in a useful capacity to her fellow men and women in a medical way. Dr. Stone is truly a democratic woman and responds to all appeals in cooperation with other Chinese women who are working toward a progressive China. Mrs. Lee is a returned student and wife of a prominent Chinese merchant. Mrs. Siao, who took an active part in the McTyeire Bazaar held at the former German Club during the summer, has shown her ability in handling social functions. Miss Zung is a member of the staff on the *Shun Pao*, one of the leading Chinese dailies in the Orient. Miss Wong, English secretary, is the daughter of the manager of the Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Company, and is an accomplished musician, having graduated from several prominent musical schools including the Boston Conservatory. Miss T. T. Wong is a returned student and wife of Mr. Wong, former educational director at Washington who was killed several years ago.

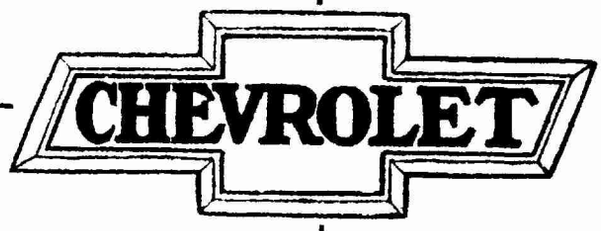
The club plans to fill a real place in the community other than serving teas and being a social organization. Unless the club has some cause to stand by there is no need for its existence, as remarked one of the members who was instrumental in bringing about its organization.

The first work the club will undertake is to take over the Shanghai Women's Social Service League. This league aims at all forms of social service and began by establishing free schools, nine in all. One of the reasons for combining the two is due to the fact that the same women are members of both organizations. In this way the president of the Social Service League, Mrs. T.T. Wong, becomes the chairman of the Social Service Department, of the club and the other officers of the Social Service League become the Board of Directors of the Women's Club.

The January meeting of the club took place on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 26. at the Chi Siu School, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, a private school for Chinese girls, with Miss Zee as president. Miss Zee, is a duaghter of a wealthy Chinese merchant and has been an assistant manager of her father's business a long time, and at first believed in Buddhism, later abandoning Buddhism and becoming a Christian. She is chairman of the membership committee of the club. The club is started with a membership of more than sixty and all Chinese women are welcome to become members.

At the last meeting Dr. Mary Stone had the meeting in charge and following the short business meeting the afternoon was spent in getting acquainted; a short talk was made by Miss Wang on "Aims and Aspirations of the Club," Refreshments and tea was served. At the business meeting plans were discussed whereby the balance of the budget of $4,000 to open the free schools whould be raised. More than half of the amount was subscribed to by the members of the club at the last meeting.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the Bank of Communications when the meeting will be an open house for the new members. Husbands of the



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wives will also be included in the invitation. The meeting will open at 3 p. m. and a short program will be given. Two addresses will be given in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect; the Songster's League will render a few numbers, and some tableaux representing the social evils existing among a certain class of Chinese will be given. The gaudy costumes worn by some of the street girls will be shown also, with a view of eliminating and bringing about a standard way in which to dress.

Potoo—China's Sacred Island

The following is an address (in part) by Mrs. F. J. White at a meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club on Friday, January 28, in the Royal Asiatic Hall, Shanghai.

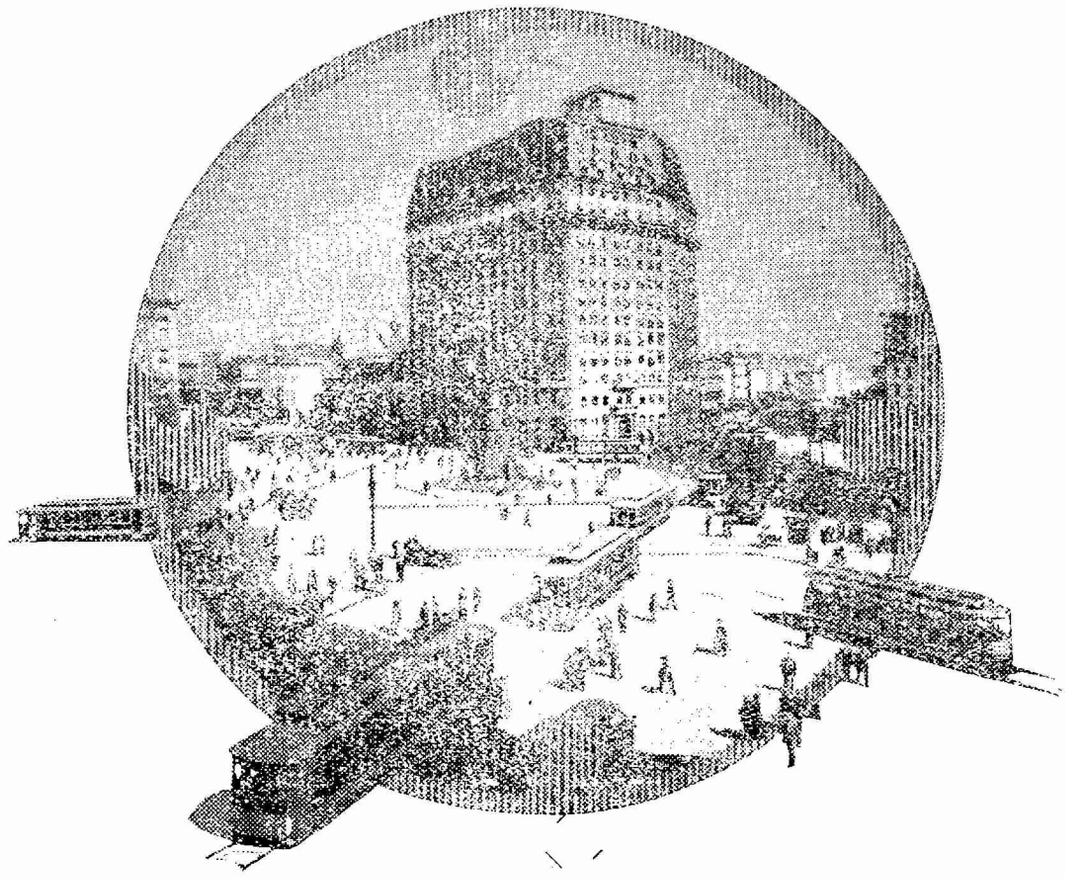
Puto Shan, China's Sacred Island, has the shortest religious history of any of the sacred hills of China, but enjoys the greatest prosperity today. It is one of an archipelago of more than a hundred islands, lying just north of the city of Ningpo in the mouth of Hangchow Bay. The archipelago takes its name Chusan from the largest of the islands. If one ascends to the highest mountain on the island of Chusan a most wonderful prospect lies spread on all sides. To the South the mainland uplifts a jagged line of low mountain peaks against the sky, to the East lies the Pacific Ocean, blue in the distance and all around the islands large and small.

Many of the islands are small and uninhabited and all together there are nearly 150 of them. However, the islands are all arable and farmers throng to the islands from neighboring places to cultivate the land.

The scenery of the islands would rival that of the Inland Sea were it not for the fact that the water is yellowed by Yangste mud. The Island of Potoo lies about two miles east of the eastern end of Chusan Island, being separated from it by a shallow inland sea called the Sea of waterlilies, the white caps of the shallow water taking the form of water lilies to the poetical Chinese eye. The Island of Potoo is about four miles long and varies from one half to two miles in width. The heavy tides sweeping in from the Pacific have washed bare the great granite rocks along the shore here and there. The fine white sand along the beach and the lapping waves present a novel appearance to the foreigner who chances to make the trip during the summer.

The island is really a part of a mountain chain partially submerged and reaches the height of more than 900 feet at Buddhas Peak, the highest point on the island. The view from the top is most extended and very beautiful. It is reached from Ningpo by launch and the journey takes about eight hours.

While other divinities are worshiped in Potoo, the Goddess Kwan Yin takes precedence over all. She is the busa usually called the Goddess of Mercy by foreigners in China, and it is quite natural that in a holy place she should be worshiped for she is the Goddess who came over the sea and is among other things the protector of sailors and all upon the sea. It was early in the reign of Khang Hsi that he sent beautiful carved tiles, donations, and inscriptions for the beginning of a sacred place for priests to worship. Yung Cheng also partially rebuilt both the Southern



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and Northern temples and ordered an official to visit the island and write an account of the religious houses there. Several of the later Emperors took a practical interest in the monks and their monastaries and buildings have been renovated from time to time under their patronage. The Empress Dowager also took an interest in the island and sent a representative to burn incense in its great temples.

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The conferring of the degrees is the result of a movement started fourteen years ago by A. B. Rosenfeld and a small group of Shriners who petitioned at that time for dispensation to confer the degrees of the order on forty or fifty thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons then resident in Shanghai. The petition was refused and was made on several

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subsequent occasions without favorable results. In 1918 the Shriners Club of Shanghai was organized with A. B. Rosenfeld as president and in 1919 at a general meeting of the Shriners resident in this city the formation of the Nomad Oasis was effected, Mr. Rosenfeld again being elected to the presidency.

In July 1920 an application for dispensation to confer the degrees of the Shrine in China was granted by Imperial Potentate Garretson, resulting in the present conclave.

The ceremony of initiation will be begun at noon on February 10. A dinner dance is to be held for the visiting caravan, and the members on the evening of February 11 at the Astor House Hotel. The American officers will depart on February 12 for Tacoma. A number of functions have also been arranged for the ladies of the visiting party.

Arrangements for the Shanghai conclave are in charge of: A. B. Rosenfeld, president Nomad Oasis; Dr. Julian Petit, Harry S. Janes, J. W. Miller, George A. O' Brien and F. W. Van Buskirk.

American University Clubs Hold Annual Meeting

More than 100 members were present at the annual dinner of the American University Club on Friday evening, January 28, at the Union Club, Shanghai, when the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. C. T. Wang, Chinese Envoy to Versailles Conference, Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Bishop Birnie of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Nanking Normal College, Captain Duncan Wood, Commander of the United States Yangstze Patrol, and the newly elected officers gave brief addresses.

Mr. Arnold touched on many phases of life of the Chinese, educational, business etc. Dr. Wang gave some plausible solutions of China's problems and concluded his talk with a appeal for the good roads movement.

Those elected to serve as officers for the ensuing year were; A. R. Hager, president; Dr. C. T. Wang, vice-president; H. B. Sailor, secretary; Jabin Hsu, assistant-secretary; Paul M. Anderson; treasurer.

The following were elected to be honorary members of the club:

Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China; Frederick R. Stevens, Representative of the American Banks in the Chinese Consortium: Dr. W. W. Yen Minister for Forign Affairs; Captain Duncan Wood, Commander U. S. Yangtsze Patrol.

Men and Events

J. A. Thomas, who has been spending several days or so in Shanghai on business, departed for Peking on Friday, January 28.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Mabee, a son, Irving Hart, on January 27, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium. Mr. Mabee is a member of the faculty of Shanghai College.

W. H. Lowe of the accounting department of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart

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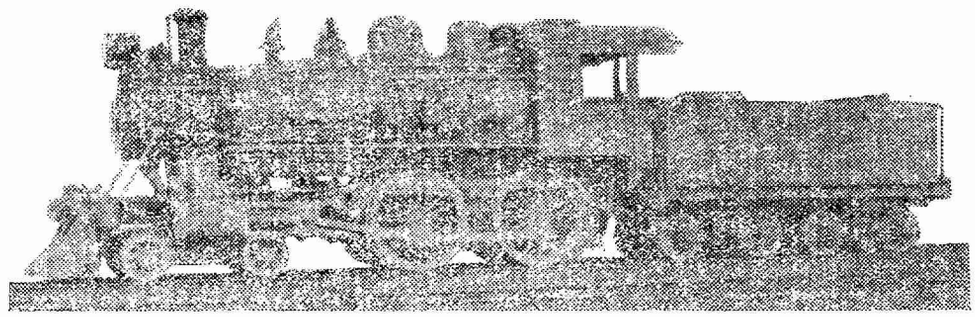

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this week on furlough to America. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Lowe and children.

Robert Fitch of Shanghai and Mr. Andrews of Murphy and Dana, architects, departed for the famine area on Thursday, January 27, where they will take pictures and report on conditions for the Shanghai committee.

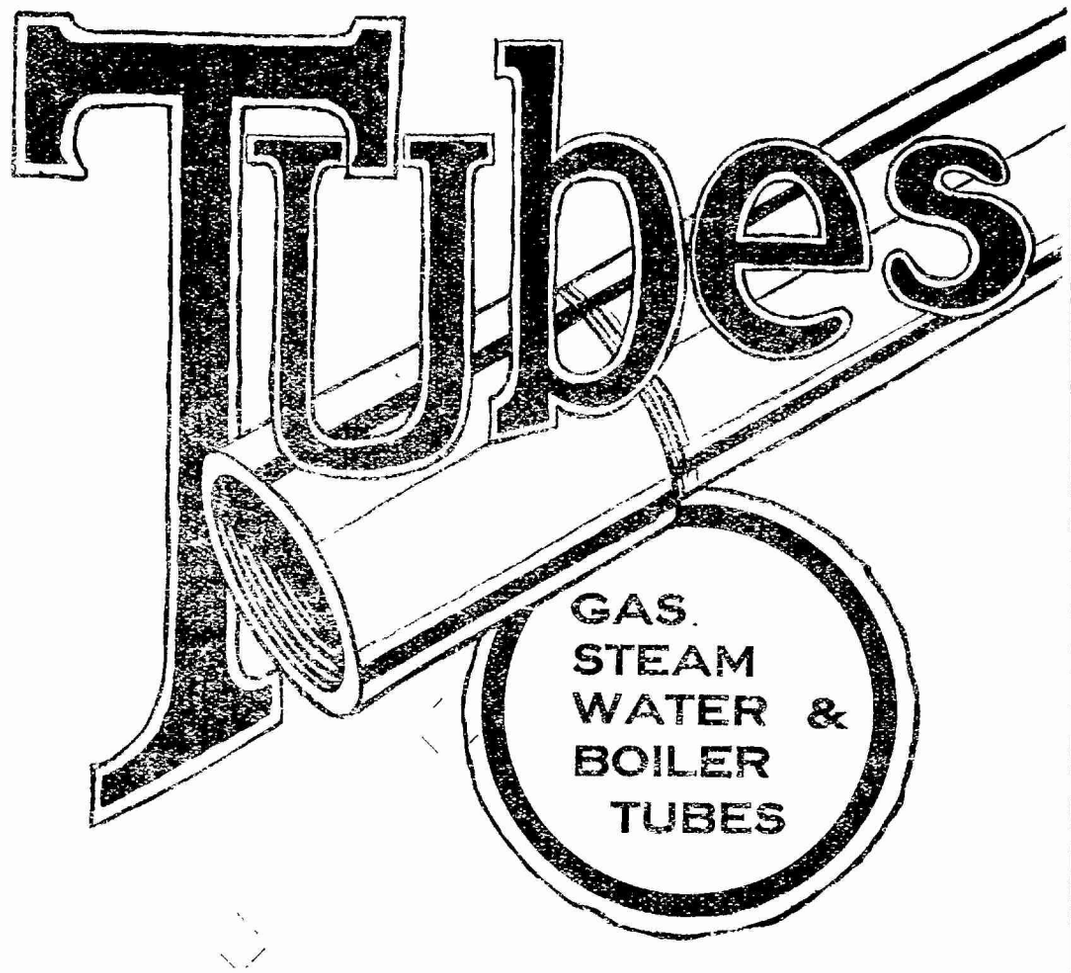
Paul Page Whitham, former U. S. Trade Commissioner to China returned to Shanghai on Sunday, per *s. s. Empress of Russia*, January 30, where he will be representative of the Foundation Company, an engineering concern. He is stopping at the Astor House.

The adjourned annual business meeting of the Shanghai Civic League was held on Thursday, February 3, at 5:30 p.m. in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road. Important business transactions and matters of business importance to the League were discussed. A committee for the ensuing year was elected at this meeting.

A large attendance was present at the annual banquet and of St. John's Alumni on Saturday evening, January 29. Dr. T. K. M. Siao, who is president of the Alumni Advisory Council, was chairman for the occasion. Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China, Hsu Yuan Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, and Professor J. Ely, head of the Department of Mathematics, gave addresses during the evening.

The newly elected Board of Governors of the Columbia Country Club consists of: W. R. Smith, president; J. H. Dollar, vice-president; W. A. Chapman, secretary; L. Everett, treasurer; and C. W. Atkinson, Arthur Bassett, R. T. Bryan, Jr., Carl Crow, A. T. Harr, H. B. Lane, William Morris, and J. S. Potter. The ballotting committee is composed of J. B. Davies, R. Deming, R. W. Hamlet, W.A.B. Nichols, F. C. Noble, D. D. Patterson, E. C. Stocker and F. R. Sites.

On the assurance of the New York Shipbuilding Company and the United States shipping board that the steamship *Wenatchee* first of the big "535s" to be completed, would be finished early in February, the Pacific Steamship Company has announced April 1, as the date of the first sailing from Seattle to the Orient. The *Wenatchee* will be followed almost immediately by the delivery of the *Keystone State*, her sistership,



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and the latter will probably be scheduled to sail out of the port of Seattle, about May 1.

H. Foster Bain of California has recently been nominated by President Wilson as director of the United States Bureau of Mines to succeed Dr. F. G. Cottrell, resigned, according to information received from Washington. Mr. Bain will be remembered in the Far East as having been a member of the staff of New York Orient Mines Company and chief of exploration for the Yunnan Ming Hsing Company. During the summer of 1920 Mr. Bain, with Marshall D. Draper and T. K. Li, examined the Kotchin tin mines and the Tung Chuan copper mines for the Yunnan government.

John J. Abbott, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Bank, who came to the Far East on a business trip last year in connection with a loan to the Chinese government has been appointed chairman of the Chicago China Famine Relief Committee. "Having adopted the policy of not making a drive, we must rely upon publicity to help in this worthy cause, for China, and if one dollar can save the life of a Chinese who is sober and industrious and who is filled with great admiration and respect for the United States, it looks to me like an awfully good investment," remarked Mr. Abbott in an interview.

Some further facts concerning the welfare of the Petrograd Children's Colony has recently been received by the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross. After a stop at San Francisco, Panama Canal and New York, the *Yamei Maru*, carrying the 780 children sailed from New York on September 11 and arrived at Brest, France, September 25. Since that time the party has cruised the Kiel Canal and dropped anchor in the outer harbor of Helsingfors, Finland. Arrangements were made to land the colony of children in Finland and quarter it temporarily at Halila in Eastern Finland, while finding the parents of children, in and out of Russia.

News from North China

Mr. Kitanaka, newly appointed by the Japanese Foreign Office as Councillor to the Japanese Legation at Peking, is expected to arrive at the Capital by the end of February.

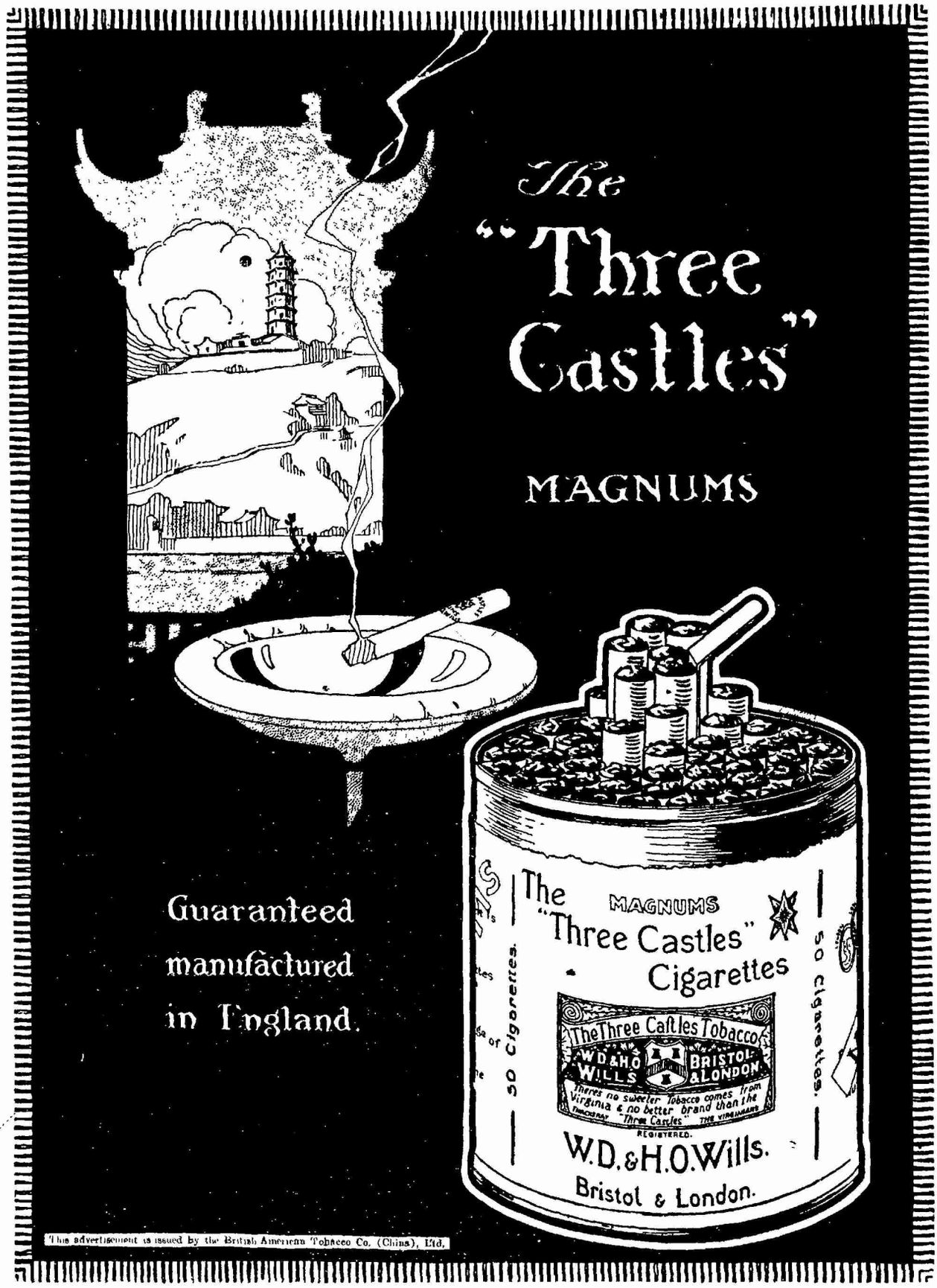
At a cabinet meeting last week it was decided to establish a Chinese legation in Chile. Negotiations are proceeding with the Chile government for the exchange of legations.

Willie Erckman, assistant manager of the Grand Hotel des Wagons-lits, Peking, died on Tuesday from internal hemorrhage. Mr. Erckman was an Australian and 37 years of age.

The annual meeting of the Anglo-American Association for the election of officers will be held at the Wagons Lits Hotel in connection with the regular monthly tiffin on February 4,

Captain C. T. Hutchins, Naval Attache of the American Legation, accompanied by Mrs. Hutchins, and Rodney Gilbert, a well-known American newspaper man, are leaving for an extended visit to Canton.

The Ministry of Communications held its third technical conference in the premises of the Government Railway Association to consider the importan-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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

15-586

questions of technical nature. The conference lasted until January 27.

Mrs. W. H. Warmsley was invested with the order of "Member of the British Empire", Civil Division, for her services during the War, on the afternoon of January 25, at the British Consulate at Tientsin by Mr. Ker, British Consul-General.

The government has received a cablegram from Lo Chong, Chinese Consul-General in London, sending in his resignation on account of the death of his mother. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has granted to him one month's leave of absence so that he may remain in London and continue his important work.

At a general meeting of the Peking Post of the American Legion on Friday last week, Dr. H. J, Howard, of the Rockefeller Foundation, was elected commander to succeed Mr. Condon, who is leaving China. D. W. Salisbury, the present adjutant, was unanimously elected vice-commander.

F. W. Stevens, Representative at Peking of the American Group of the International Banking Consortium, was received in audience by the President of the Republic of China on January 28. Mr. Stevens is leaving today for South China, and is expected to be absent for a fortnight. On this trip he will be accompanied by Mrs. Stevens.

H. Von Heidenstam, Chief Engineer of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, returned from Tientsin to Shanghai, last Saturday, after having visited in North China for a fortnight, accompanied by Mrs. Von Heidenstam. During his stay at Tientsin, he attended a number of the meetings of the Chihli River Commission, of which he is a member.

On January 26, the President gave a farewell dinner to Chu Chi-chien, who is going to France as his representative to receive the honorary degree conferred on him by the Paris University. In the course of a brief speech, the President expressed the wish that Mr. Chu would make a study of the political, financial and educational conditions in France during his visit.

General Minami, Commander of the Japanese troops in North China with his headquarters at Tientsin, has been appointed the Commander of the Third Cavalry Brigade stationed at Toyahashi, and he will be relieved by Major-General Suzuki, who is expected to reach Tientsin on or about February 14. General Minami will leave Tientsin about the end of the next month.

The astronomical instruments which were taken away by Germans from the Peking Observatory during the Boxer uprising have now arrived in Tientsin. The Peace Treaty of Europe provided for their return to China. Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have sent representatives to Tientsin to take delivery of the instruments for conveyance to Peking to be re-installed in the Observatory.

The senior and junior classes of the mechanical and civil departments of the Tangshan Engineering College are making a country-wide inspection trip in the course of which they will visit all the arsenals, railway factories, and important industrial establishments in the country. The trip is being made under the direction of Professor E. C. Young, and Professor Y. C. Lo, Dean of the Mechanical Department.

The Chinese and Japanese military and naval authorities at Peking signed on the afternoon of

Thursday (January 27,) an agreement abolishing the Sino-Japanese Military Pact, which pact has been very unpopular with the Chinese people. Information from the government states that notes will be issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Legation officially abrogating the pact in several days.

The British, American, French and Japanese Ministers at Peking have received from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai a communication dated January 24, requesting that the entire text of the agreement which according to the newspapers has been transferred to the Chinese government be published in the Chinese and foreign press for the information of the people and for the removal of misapprehension.

The Central government has received a memorandum from the chairman of the Chinese Educational Guild in Singapore on the subject of the mal-treatment of Chinese emigrants by the British government in the Straits Settlements in the way of discrimination and restrictions of Chinese educational interests. In the memorandum the chairman of the guild pointed out the absurdity of the order recently issued by the Singapore government requiring all schools to register.

Mr. Odagiri, representative of the Japanese Group of the International Banking Consortiums, will give a banquet at the Yamato Club at Peking this evening, and entertain principal Japanese residents in the Chinese Capital. On the evening of January 26, the prominent Japanese of Peking gave a banquet in his honor, and also in honor of Messrs Nojiri and Noguchi, representatives of the Imperial Educational Society of Japan, who are now visiting in Peking with money donated by Japanese school children for famine relief purposes.

The government has decided to take up the negotiations over the Green Island controversy with the Portuguese Legation at Peking. This controversy has been going on for some time between the Chinese authorities at Canton and the Portuguese authorities in Macao. The island was leased to Portuguese for a certain number of years and was not ceded permanently. Now China wants it back. Meanwhile the Portuguese authorities in Macao are requested to order the cessation of work in the construction of an embankment on the Green Island.

By a Mandate issued on January 26, General Chang Hsun was appointed to supervise the forestry and the cultivation of the waste land in and around Jehol. General Chang aspired for a number of times to the position of the Military Governor of Anhwei. On account of his attempt to restore the Manchu monarchy to the Throne in July 1917, he has remained unpopular with the people, and any talk of his re-entering the government service has been strongly criticized. It is unlikely that there will be much criticism this time in view of the fact that his new position is not important.

The students of the Peking Government University, says *the Asistic News Agency*, held a special meeting on the morning of January 25 to consider the matter of the self-starvation of Chu Chien-tze, who has been detained in the police headquarters for about five months without trial for the distribution of seditious and Bolshevik pamphlets and handbills in

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the streets. Mr. Chu repeatedly asked for an early trial of his case, but the authorities took no notice of his petition: Following the example of the late Mayor of Cork, the young man is now starving himself in the police headquarters, refusing to take food or nourishment.

The memorandum submitted by Quo Tai-chi, representative of the South in Peking to the Diplomatic Corps giving reasons why that body should approve of the Southern claim to a portion of customs revenue was considered at a meeting at the Spanish Legation on January 25. After consideration of the memorandum it was decided to reject the claim and a telegraphic advice to that effect was sent to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who is heading the foreign affairs section of the South. There is a fear that the South may try to seize the customs in the event of the refusal of the Diplomatic Corps to grant its claim. The Diplomatic Corps has accordingly instructed the Senior Consul at Canton to inform Dr. Wu Ting-fang that the Powers in no circumstances will permit any interference with the customs service.

Peking, January 29, 1921

News from Central China

The Lianghu Students Winter Conference will be held at Changsha during this winter vacation when delegates are expected to be sent from the various schools in Hupeh and Hunan.

The Hankow Anti-Cigarette Society has launched a campaign against cigarette-smoking by publicity and lectures. Small posters have been put up in the Chinese streets, and some 10,000 small handbills have been distributed.

Hsia Shou-kang, Civil Governor of Wuchang, has sent telegrams to Peking resigning from his present post, as he is virtually under the influence of militarists and far from being free to function as head of the civil administration.

Many of the forests of the Hupeh Government Forest Nursery in Wuchang have been destroyed by paupers who sold the timber by the roadsides. Most of the paupers who destroyed the forests are natives of the northern provinces.

Chen Kai, former Councilor of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and Member of Parliament, has arrived in Hankow to assume his new post of Superintendent of Customs in Hankow, which post was formerly occupied by Dr. Woo Chung-yen.

Roger Dodd Wolcott, author of the *New English Geography of the World* and assistant auditor of the Chinese Government Salt Gabelle in Hankow, will speak at the graduating exercises of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. School of Commerce next Tuesday.

The first interport trial match held at the Hankow Race Club last Saturday between the teams representing non-descripts and barbarians resulted in a win for the former. The local team is having hard practice for an interport match with the Shanghai team.

Ho Pei-yung, general superintendent of the Hupeh Mining Bureau and former Civil Governor of Hupeh, is visiting Hankow from Peking this week. On the occasion of his arrival, he was welcomed at the railway station by many high officials of Wuchang and Hankow.

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A branch of the Shanghai Chin Woo Athletic Association has been organized in Hankow, and many Chinese interested in athletics have joined this organization. Besides other forms of physical exercises, Chinese boxing is one of the most attractive exercises to the Chinese.

A road building plan for Wuchang is under consideration by officials and Chinese merchants of Hankow acelerate the development of Wuchang as a commercial port. Some $300,000 is promised by some prominent business men to initiate the road building movement.

Brigands are found in the neighboring country of Hankow where they are robbing passengers both day and night. On a main thoroughfare leading from Hankow to several neighboring districts, business men on their way to and from Hankow often fall into their hands and suffer losses.

General Wang Chuan-yuan is again contemplating sending his son and nephew to the United States to pursue a college education. He would have sent them to America already had it not been for sickness which brought them back to Wuchang from Japan while they were enroute to the States.

An attempt is being made by Szechuenese to adopt a system of self-government in Szechuen without intervention either from Peking or Canton. A meeting was recently held in Chungking to discuss steps for emancipating Szechuen from turmoils and civil war attendant upon being under the Peking or Canton government.

General Chao Heng-ti is planning to reduce his troops by disbanding those who have no arms. It is estimated that the military expenditures of Hunan province can thus be cut down to $600,000 a month. He is also redeeming the depreciated cashbills issued by the Hunan government which amount to about $950,000.

A serious fire broke out last week at Hwangshihkong, Hupeh. The conflagration which raged for over twelve hours completely gutted the front street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the town, and was only combated by a very primitive engine belonging to the Hupeh Government Mining Office. The damage is estimated at no less than $900,000.

The Peking government has despatched a telegram to General Tan Yen-kai, former Military Governor of Hunan, urging him to return to Changsha and promising to offer him tuchunship of that province. General Tan, however, is reported to have replied that on account of the recent death of his daughter he wishes to set out upon a long pleasure trip to Europe and America.

A Japanese Chamber of Commerce has been formed in Hankow by leading Japanese business men, who reorganized the Japanese Businessmen's Association into a chamber of commerce. The Japanese Chamber is issuing a weekly trade report in Japanese which supplies Japanese firms with business information not only of the Hankow markets, but also with valuable information on trade conditions in the central and upper Yangtze provinces.

A movement has been set on foot by natives of Kiangsi province to have Kiangsi governed by Kiangsi provincials and to frustrate any attempts by outsiders to be governors of Kiangsi. The leading Kiangsi gentry at Peking and local organiztions of Nanchang are

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This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.
Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

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General Offices:
165 Broadway, NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Cable Address, "Consteco, New York"
CHINA OFFICE:
Nantung Building, 22 Kiukiang Road
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Lackawanna Steel Company
Lukens Steel Company
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company
Republic Iron & Steel Company
Sharon Steel Hoop Company
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Whitaker-Glessner Company
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Correspondence Solicited

15-592

making efforts in the movement. The Nanchang Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Society have sent several telegrams to Peking requesting the government to appoint a Kiangsi native to be their civil governor.

There were a few local purchases of seeds made in the market for exports during the past week, otherwise little was doing. The outstanding feature has been the the reduction by 25 percent of freight rates to the United Kingdom and the continent. In the import market, however, there is practically no change to report, and nothing doing. Also there no clearances.

Invitations have been sent out by Boone University, Wuchang to attend their graduation exercises which takes place on January 28 in the University Library building. Besides the usual ceremony, there will be a field competition among the University cadet corps.

Southern forces in Central China seem to have suffered an utter collapse through the defeats of various Southern leaders in Szechuen, Hunan and Hupeh, the most recent defeats being from the people's volunteer corps in Shihnan districts and from Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan's troops above Ichang. In an attempt to attack Hupeh, General Lan Tien-wei marched his troops down river, and before he could reached Ichang he was defeated by General Sun Chuen-fang of Hupeh. All Southern forces have been driven into two small districts in western Hupen and are at the mercy of government troops.

Hankow, January 23, 1921.

News from South China

William Farmer, of Shameen, Canton, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

It has been definitely decided that the election of a president for the Southwestern Provinces will not take place until after the Chinese New Year.

The Military government has decided to appropriate $27,000 a month for the present expenses of the National Assembly while in extraordinary session.

To encourage women to enter into other form of labor than domestic servants, the Canton-Samshui Railroad will try the experiment of employing some women for its more popular ticket offices.

The valuable library of the Canton Press Association, containing some newspaper files of more than twenty-five years old and samples of newspapers in other parts of China, was totally destroyed the morning of January 16 by fire, when a neighboring shop and thirty-eight others were also affected.

General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan and former Tuchun Liu Hsin-hsi of Kweichow have jointly announced their policy in favor of dealing with the Soviet government in Russia direct. General Tang also is in favor of reorganizing the Military government and replace the present Administrative Council with a president.

Canton is spending some $1,200,000 a month for military expenses, while its income amounts to but little over a million. The Provincial Finance Bureau has urged upon the military authorities to reduce the army and navy at once. To meet the year end obligations before the Chinese New Year, the government is asking the General Chamber of Commerce for the balance of the million dollar loan, which amounts to nearly $600,000.

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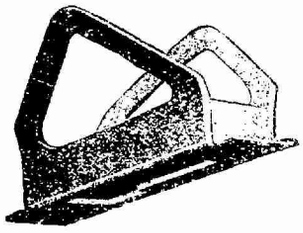

Truscon Inserts eliminate expensive drilling into the concrete. Because of their adjustability, the location of shafting and fixtures may be easily changed as desired. Made in a variety of styles to meet every requirement

TRUSCON ADJUSTABLE INSERTS

Manufactured from the highest grade of open hearth steel. So cut and formed that when the concrete is poured the insert is thoroughly imbedded at all points, making loosening or tearing out impossible. Made to carry ½", ¾", ⅝" and ⅞" bolts.

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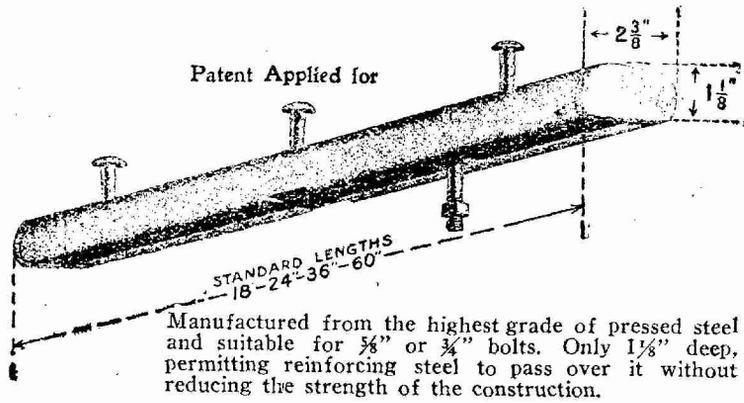
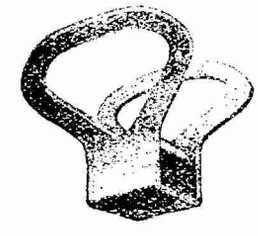


Manufactured from the highest grade of pressed steel and suitable for ⅝" or ¾" bolts. Only 1⅛" deep, permitting reinforcing steel to pass over it without reducing the strength of the construction.

TRUSCON TAPPED INSERTS

Made from pressed steel of highest quality and furnished tapped for ½", ⅝" and ¾" bolts. Particularly adapted for work where arrangement has been determined before start of construction.



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THE ASIATIC REVIEW
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"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—
Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.

Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.

Proceedings of the East India Association.

Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION

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M. H. Yung, chief engineer of the Canton-Hankow railroad, Kwangtung section, for the last ten years, has been dismissed from service for political reasons, in spite of the protest of the Board of Directors whose power has been usurped by the acting managing-director who has the backing of the government. Mr. Chan R. Johnson, who held similar position in the Canton-Samshui railroad, was dismissed by his chief for similar reasons a month ago.

The following appointments were recently announced in the Hongkong *Government Gazette*: C. Severn, C. M. G., LL, D., resumed duty as Colonial Secretary; R. E. Lindell to be Second Police Magistrate; N. L. Smith, to be Superintendent of Imports & Exports; S. B. C. Ross to act as Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Registrar of Marriages and to be an Official Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils; Dr. F. T. Keyt to be Health Office of the Port, vice Dr. G. P. Jordan retired.

The Shanghai Mixed Court has decided to dismiss the injunction preventing Dr. Wu Ting-fang from using the Customs funds now in his name in different banks, according to report which has just reached Canton. It will be remembered that last April, Chang Shih-chao, representing Tsen Chun-hsuan and others, obtained an injunction from the Shanghai Mixed Court restraining Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Finance of the Military government, from using Customs funds lying to his credit in the banks at Shanghai. As Tsen and his following have left the Military government and Dr. Wu and his colleagues have resumed their functions again, Dr. Wu's lawyers have applied for the dismissal of the case and the dissolution of the injuction. The Mixed Court has granted the application, it is understood here.

The paramount question before the Canton community today, both the foreign and the native, is the Chinese Maritime Customs service in the several southwestern provinces now within the jurisdiction of the Military government. The foreign interests in the southwest are protesting against the decision of the Military government to assume control of the service in place of Peking, believing the action will be detrimental to the foreign bond-holders who hold the proceeds of the customs revenue as a security. The Military government, however, holds that the action is justified by its rights, as the customs service is, after all, but one of the government services of the country and its officials, the public servants. Since the Military government exercises absolute and exclusive control, *de facto* and *de jure*, over all affairs, administrative, financial and otherwise, in the Constitutionalist provinces, it is an anomaly and an absurdity that the Chinese Maritime Customs service should function in these provinces under the orders of an authority at Peking and collect from these provinces revenue which is diverted to uses elsewhere malignant to the interest of the country. The Military government, recognizing the efficient organization of the customs service and the good work rendered to China, holds the policy that this change of control from the Peking authority to the Military government will not be the least affect the present personnel nor the rules of the service. As the Customs revenue has been hypothecated at different times for the service of various loans and foreign obligations, it is not intended that the interest of the

creditors should be in any way jeopardized. The revenue from the south western provinces will bear a proportionate share of the burden which will form, as hitherto, a first charge. Up to the latter part of January, the customs authorities at Peking have not yet taken any action in instructing the Canton Customs as to what it should do towards the decision of the Canton authorities to take over the administration, February 1.

H. W.

Canton, January 12, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

January 29. Chinese and Japanese authorities sign an agreement abolishing Sino-Japanese attack.

January 30. American Legation, Peking, informed that bill to raise status to embassy has been defeated in the House.——Consortium representatives hand Peking government notes covering loan basis and agreement.

SIBERIA

January 30. Vladivostok dispatch says Japan has received information that war will be declared against it in the spring by the Soviet government.

February 1. Russian report indicates that Japan is playing for favors at the opening of the Chita Parliament.

JAPAN

January 27. Tokio dispatch says Americans are to be watched closely by police in Japan.——Japanese investigators find sentry was first to fire in Langdon affair.

GENERAL

January 27 Wilson asks guaranty from League of Nations that attacks on Russia will be stopped.——General Strickland reports Irish Republican army breaking up.——United States and Japan said to have reached agreement on California land legislation.

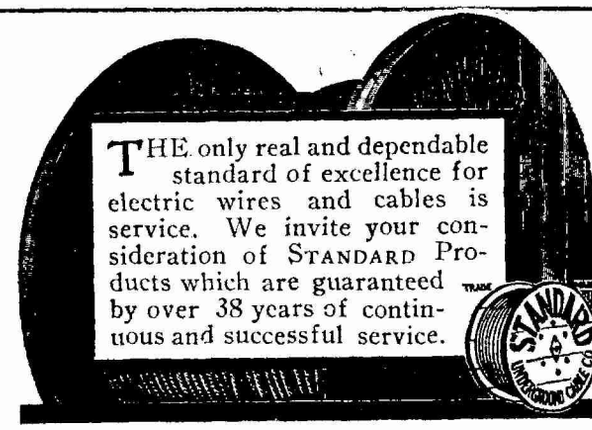
January 28. U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee asks publication of all records in Yap Island affair.——Allied Conference at Paris recognizes Esthonia and Lettonia.

January 29 Results of Allied Paris Conference viewed pessimistically by English press.——Inaugural Ball will be revived by President Harding.

January 30. Berlin dispatch says two American detectives are being held on charge of attempted abduction of Grover Bergdall, notorious American draft evader, who is now a refugee in Germany.——Strikes in India said to be growing.

January 31. German indemnity fixed at Marks 226,000,000,000 to be paid in a period of forty-two years.——Famous British airship R-34, which made trans-Atlantic flight, wrecked.

February 1. Students in India join non-cooperative strike.——London press advises investigation of British-Japanese treaties.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Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
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Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

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1 Direct W.L.B. 1 2.3 cl.	3 Sem-dir W L B. 1.2 3.cl		STATIONS.		2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3 cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep.	Peking Chienmen	arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang	dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintiin	,,	20.52	7.14
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18.56		,,	Siaokan	,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen	,,	8.00	20.00

15-596

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

FROM "The Chinese Engineer & Contractor."

Soap Making in Kiangpeh—Education in sanitation and public health has given rise to an increased demand for soap in China and many new factories have come into existence within the past few years. In Kiangpeh, an interior point, there are five factories manufacturing all grades of soap for domestic consumption. All of the factories are flourishing and several are increasing their capitalization.

Chinese Drug Manufactory—Several Chinese drug dealers have organized a company for the manufacture of foreign pharmaceuticals, according to a recent report. The factory will be located in Shanghai and the company has been capitalized for $100,000. The plant will be in operation by July first of this year.

A Cement Plant for Shanghai—Owing to the increasing amount of construction work on a large scale in Shanghai, all employing cement, a number of the leading Chinese contractors of the city have raised $3,000,000 to finance the erection of a cement plant. The clay necessary is available in large quantities in many parts of China.

New Machinery for Shanghai Power Plant—The electric power and lighting plant of the Chinese city of Shanghai has placed an order with Andersen, Meyer & Company for a 100,000 lamp General Electric generator for the purpose of extending and improving their service. The machine is being delivered soon and will be erected within a short time.

A Sino-Japanese Cotton Mill—The leading Japanese cotton mill of China is planning to extend its activities in the country having purchased approximately 2,000 mow of land in the vicinity of the Kiangnan Arsenal, near Shanghai. This site, according to the Japanese, will be used to erect the largest cotton mill in the Shanghai district. The first lot of spindles has been ordered from England and will arrive during the month of February. The mill will be operated under the name of the Shanghai Cotton Cloth Company, a Japanese name having been rejected due to possible effects from the boycott.

Cotton Milling Machinery for Hunan—A native cotton mill in Changsha some time ago ordered large quantites of machinery from a foreign firm in Shanghai which has now arrived and is being shipped to its final destination. The entire shipment weighs about thirty tons.

Manufacturing of Mast Lamps—A small factory for the manufacturing of tin, oil burning mast lamps, in imitation of imported goods, for smaller river craft has been started in Shanghai.

Wuhsin Light Railway—The mining company, which is operating a coal mine in Wuhsin, has recently announced a plan for the construction of a light railway from the mine to a shipping point for the mineral. The entire length of the route contemplated is approximately 48 miles and the capital required is estimated at a half million dollars.

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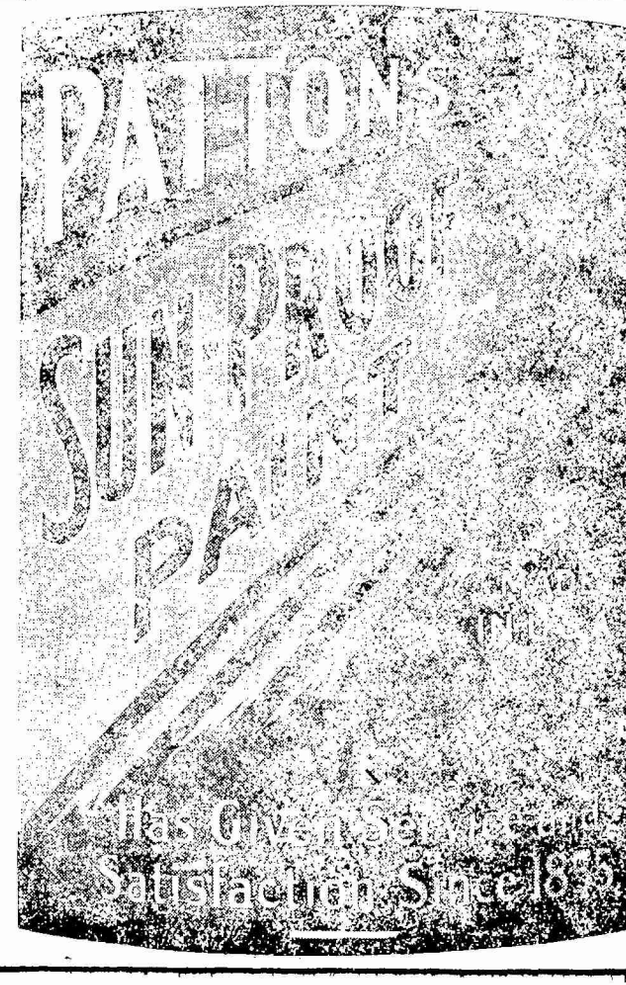

15-597

WANTED

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY

The Peking-Hankow Line of the Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals of bridge contractors for designing and building a new steel bridge about 2800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following offices:

:Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.

:Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with £6 for foreign countries and with $30.00 for Peking.

Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.

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15-598

Kiangsu-Anwhei Motor Road—A motor road is being projected by a private company of native merchants from Kwanghsin, Kiangsu, to Kwangteh, Anhwei, a distance of 60 li. A capitalization of $203,000 has been found necessary for the plan, more than half of which has already been paid up. A passenger and freight motor service will be operated upon the completion of the highway.

The Kiu Day Salt Refinery—The Kiu Day Salt Refinery is the only one in China which is capable of turning out refined or table salt according to foreign standards. The refinery has four plants located at Tankoo, all equipped with American machinery. A light railway is used to transport the crude salt from the sea shore to the plant. This year an elevated railway is to be constructed to increase the efficiency of the plant. The capitalization of the refinery has been increased from $500,000 to $1,500,000. The production of the plants annually is 300,000 piculs. The capacity of the plants are double the actual licensed production. The mills occupy more than 3,000 mow of land and employs five engineers and 700 workmen. Three kinds of salt are produced: powdered salt, brick and crystal salt. The products are packed in glass bottles, jars, tin cases, wax wrappers and cloth bags. A byproduct in the form of magnesium carbonate is extracted from the crude salt for use in the making of tooth powder, which is produced by the mill. The tooth powder plant has a daily output of 120,000 packages. The owners of the refinery have dug several artesian wells for the use of the community of Tankoo and have also taken over the operation of the electric light and power plant from its former foreign owner. A savings plan is being conducted among the refinery workers enabling the ones with the lowest salaries to put aside at least twenty dollars a year.

Branch Line for Ningpo Railway—A branch of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway is being considered from Ningpo to White Sand and work will be commenced as soon as the approval of the Ministry of Communications is obtained. The work of completing the line from Hangchow to Ningpo was discontinued following the outbreak of the recent war in Europe.

Nantung Filling Up Creeks—All of the shallow waterways inside the city of Nantungchow are being filled in for the purpose of constructing roads suitable for motor traffic along their courses.

Cotton Mill for Chinkiang—A company has been formed to build and operate a cotton mill in Chinkiang, which will be the first one in the city. A match factory with a capitalization of $200,000 is expected to be placed in operation in the city early in March.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been practically lifeless, and the net changes in values have been insignificant. Very nearly all the business consisted of transfers of January, February commitments to March and various straddle positions

for forward months; straight buying or selling has been negligible.

As to the interest taken by trade in the cotton market; at the present time the situation does not differ from seasons in the past, namely: pending the adjustment of deliveries and accounts before Chinese New Year.

Yarn.—Quite a brisk business has been recorded during the past week. Some 15,000 bales have been sold by local and interior mills at an advance price of some three (3) Taels above the highest level recorded in our last circular. Deliveries have been as far forward as March-April with a very firm undertone at the close. Deliveries are slackening off somewhat on account of the close proximity of Chinese New Year.

Liverpool, January 25, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	21.50	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	6.00	„
Good Middling American, Spot	8.83	„
„ „ „ March	9.43	„
„ „ „ May	9.58	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, January 27, 1921.

New York Market:—

March	14.72	Cents
May	14.95	„
July	15.25	„
Spot	15.00	„

Market:—*Easier.*

Bombay, January 27, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 314	per	Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March	„ 207	„	„
Fine Oomra, March	„ 251	„	„

Market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot	Tls. 24.50	
Shanghai	„ 22.00	
„ M-ginned,	„ 22.00	

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama Market: Since January 1st about 7,000 bales of Raw Silk have been sold to Ameriea. Coarse sizes and the better grades have been mostly in demand. Prices have advanced about 40 or 50 Yen.

Shanghai Market: The China Steam Filature market is quieter on account of pretentions of Dealers, who are at present inclined to wait until after the Chinese New Year.

Tsatlee Improved Reels: are firm at a slight advance in prices. Holders are offering sparingly and business is limited.

Tussahs: are very firm and advancing subsequent to purchases for America at Tls. 405. Buying, however, is limited to a few firms.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	1020
„ „ „ Extra Chops	„	940
„ „ „ Medium Chops	„	860
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops	Tls.	820
„ „ „ Market Chops	„	780
Tussah Best Chops	„	420
„ Market Chops	„	390

Pamphlets and Books Dealing With China

Published by MILLARD'S REVIEW and for sale at the following prices:

"China's Present Political Situation"

By Dr. Westel W. Willoughby, professor of political science, John's Hopkins University, with comments and observations by Hon. T. R. Jernigun, dean of the American bar in China, former Consul-General and at present representative of the Hague Tribunal in China.

Price ..... 10 cts.

"China's Case at the Peace Conference"

By Thomas F. Millard, author of several authoritative books on China and unofficial adviser to the Chiness Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. This pamphlet contains all of the treaties and documents, secret and otherwise, pertaining to the Shantung Decision and other matters.

Price ..... 20 cts.

"Who's Who in China"

Edited by M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong. This book contains more than 300 pages and consists of biographical sketches of most of the leading men of China in politics, business and the professions. Each biography contains a picture, information regarding age, education, official positions held, and is just the book that every one needs who is interested in knowing the men who are making modern China.

Price (in cardboard binding) ..... $ 2.00

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"The American Eagle Has No Permanent Resting Place in China"

By Upton Close, one of the newer writers on China, who has had many years of professional experience in the country and who is rapidly gaining a reputation because of his insight into Chinese life and politics. This pamphlet is for Americans, in that it is designed to present to the "people back home" the necessity for greater support being accorded to the American Consular and Diplomatic Offices located in the Republic of China. Buy a copy and send it to your friends in America.

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"The Port of Shanghai"

By E. C. Stocker, Engineer, Whangpoo Conservancy Commission. Every business man regardless of where located should have a copy of this pamphlet. It gives a complete survey of the Shanghai port with figures and statistics regarding shipping, customs regulations, harbor accommodations and connections, wharves and lighterage facilities, docks, railway facilities, climate, etc. There is a map giving details regarding harbor depths, anchorage facilities and so on.

Price ..... 20 cts.

"The Government of Shanghai"

By E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In view of the present agitation in Chinese circles for the right of participation in the government of Shanghai and the other large treaty ports of China, this pamphlet should receive a wide circulation in China. The further fact that Shanghai constitutes a small League of Nations in which more than a dozen different nationalities participate, should insure a circulation of this booklet abroad.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Wednesday, January 5, to January 12, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.--Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille— thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. 1 Tael equal $1.17 Gold.*)

S. S. Edgehill, from U. S. A., December 15.

Cotton Canvas	Yds.	19,338
Brass Wire Cloth	Pls.	2
Iron Angles	,,	3,320
,, Bars	,,	7,125
,, Plates	,,	1,097
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	27,700
Paper, Unclassed	,,	6
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,400
Cigarettes	Mille	108,500

S. S. Cross Key, from U. S. A., December 14.

Iron Angles	Pls.	2,102
Canned Salmons	Doz.	108
Sleepers	Pcs.	20,000
Glass, Wired	Sq. ft.	10,311

S. S. Katori Maru, from U.S.A., December 16.

Iron Defective Wire	Pls.	1,571
Apples, Fresh	,,	85

S.S. West Nivaria, from U.S.A., December 16.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	3,016
,, Wire Shorts	,,	698
,, Galvanized: Pipes	,,	934
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	120
Cylinders	Pcs.	105
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	36,553

S. S. West Carmona, December 28.

To San Francisco:

Carpets	Pcs.	50
Hats, Rush	,,	7,200

Foreign Goods.

Vermouth	Doz.	240

S.S. Arabia Maru, from U.S.A, December 20.

Iron and Steel:

Hoops	Pls.	523
Nails, Wire	,,	434
Zinc Sheets	,,	292
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	8
Gum, Resin	,,	532
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,213
Cylinders	Pcs.	11
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	23,152

S. S. Siberia Maru, January 3.

To San Francisco.

Oil, Groundnuts	Pls.	28
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	2,137
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	144,000

To Boston.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	5,011

To Chicago.

Carpets	Pcs.	25

To New York.

Silk Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports..Bls. 93	Pls.	94.22

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai....Bls. 40	,,	40.12

S. S. Colombia, December 31.

To Boston.

Silk, Reguse: Shanghai Bls.12	,,	36.94

To Chicago.

Feathers, Duck	,,	181
,, Fowl	,,	182
Intestines, Pig	,,	33
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	409
Carpets	Pcs.	27

To Colon.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2.77

To Honolulu,

Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	18
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	36,000
Canned Fish	Doz.	48
,, Meats	,,	836

To Los Angeles.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.80
Bambooware	,,	4
Cotton Cloth, Unclassed	Pcs.	70

To New Orleans.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2.15

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai..Bls. 185.	,,	186.47
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	27.74
Carpets	Pcs.	9
Treasure, Gold Bars	Hk.Tls.	60,000

To Portland.

Books, Printed	Pls.	3

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.66
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	41.01
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	51
Mixed Metal Gongs	,,	4
Oil, Wood	,,	840
Carpets	Pcs.	22
Canned Meats	Doz.	134
Treasure, Gold Bars	Hk.Tls.	1,363,600

S. S. Lisbon Maru, from U.S.A., December 29.

Machines, Knitting	Pcs.	24
Motor.cars	,,	4

Iron and Steel:

Channels	Pls.	82
Hoops	Pls.	490
Nails, Wire	,,	2,053
Nuts	,,	34
Plates	,,	3,831
Shaftings	,,	447
Tubes	,,	67

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:

Wire	,,	471
Glue	,,	506
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	3,077
Paper, Cardboard	,,	4,904
,, Printing	,,	722
,, Unclassed	,,	1,952
Stiffener Material	,,	2,371
Cigarettes	Mille	20
Cigarettes	,,	84,250
Dyes, Aniline....Pkgs. 2	Hk. Tls.	3,353
Machinery	,,	10,061

S. S. Mesopotamia from U. S. A., December 23.

Cotton Duck	Yds.	1,368
,, Thread, on spools, 4-cord 200 yd	Gross	5
Copper Wire	Pls.	24
Iron Forgings	,,	347
,, Nails, Wire	,,	600
,, Manufactures of	,,	147
Ether	,,	3
Glue	,,	252
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,020
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,509
Milk, Evaporated	,,	428
Paper, Cardboard	,,	2,344
,, Cigarette, on Robbins	,,	58
,, Enamel	,,	97
,, Wax	,,	175
,, Unclassed	,,	397
Potassium Products	,,	2
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	210
Motor-cars	,,	28
Motor-trucks	,,	1
Typewriters	,,	20
Canned Meats	Doz.	32
Milk, Malted	,,	100
Cigars	Mille	10
Cigarettes	,,	64,600
Oil, Unclassed	Galls.	36
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	75,058

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New Books and Publications

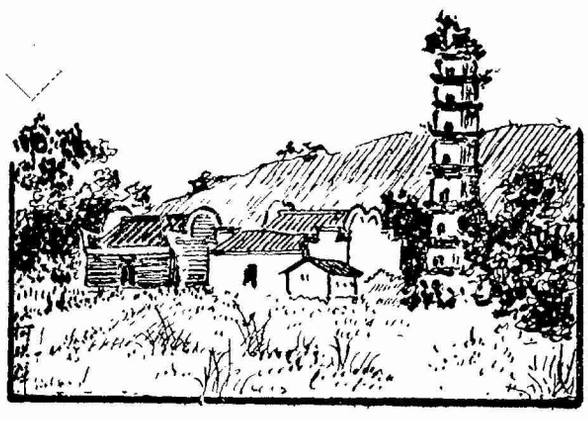
In Unknown China

In Unknown China, by S. Pollard. J. B. Lippincott Company. Philadelphia, 1920.

THE author of *In Unknown China* is an adventure some West of England man, who, when he steps ashore in Nosuland, remembers his clerical calling and prays that peace and salvation may come to the people, but who cannot help thinking, later on, what a book he could write if he might only have accepted the proposal to become head of four great clans and might have "made Nosuland hum for a few years." He loves all the picturesque aspects of its aboriginal culture and is immensely amused at the thought of "a missionary riding at the head of a band of Black Bloods, every one of them good horsemen and villainous gentlemen to the tips of their fingers." Though eager for the Christianization of the Nosu, he can tell an anecdote of a chieftain named "Peace with Glories," who returned the gift of a Bible with the comment that he himself could write a better book and that he should like to have a modern pistol instead.

Even if he has busied himself, not with filibustering, but with religion, a missionary with so much sense of humor must produce a stirring narrative when he attempts to put on paper the romance he has been living. He has achieved a vigorous, colloquial, naive record of the experience of the first European to penetrate into the country of the wild tribesmen in fear of whom the Chinese have built thousands of white towers of earth or cut stone. Concerning the Earth Eyes, the heads of the feudal system possessed by these raiders dwelling in the great hills north of the Yangtze, the book relates tragically lawless tales, which could scarcely be outdone by a sensational scenario-writer. In a vein equally cognizant of elemental human motives is the story of the young chieftain who committed suicide through dread of leprosy, or the account of the author's escape from a cruel death, through the enduring power of the oath sworn long ago by the brother-hood immortalized in *The Story of the Three Kingdoms*. But *In Unknown China* is, to use one of the author's favorite adjectives, a jolly book; it presents life among the Nosu less as a perilous, than as a gaily thrilling, adventure.

M. W. N.



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Agent and Surveyor,

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
H. F. MacNair, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University
and
C. F. Remer, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: The Chinese Eastern Railway

References: Pp 465-6.

Questions: 1. Where is the Chinese Eastern railway? 2. Why is it considered to be of international significance? 3. Who constitute the Directors? 4. Who is the Director General, and what is the criticism that is made of him? 5. What does "injecting politics into the railway" mean? 6. Who is General Munthe and what suggestion has been made regarding him in this connection? 7. Of what significance is the dismissal of Mr. Fan by the Director General? 8. Of what importance to China is the successful handling of this problem?

Topic 2: Japan in Siberia—The Langdon Case

References: Pp. 466-7,468-70,-474-5.

Questions 1. What is the "recent occurence" referred to on p.468? 2. What reason was given at first why Japan should enter Siberia? 3. Does that reason still hold? 4. What reason has taken its place? 5. What is a jingoist? 6. Give reasons why you think Japan should or should not hold Eastern Siberia. 7. What were the terms on which Japan and the U. S. A. jointly entered Siberia? 8. When did America withdraw? 9. Why do not the Japanese withdraw? 10. What is the Langdon case and how did it arise? 11. Has it been settled?

2. Domestic Affairs

Trpic 1.: Formation of a Chinese Banking Consortium

References: Pp. 470-72.

Questions: 1. What is said by the writer to constitute the beginning of a Chinese banking consortium? 2. Is this to take the place of the International Consortium? 3. Has this consortium actually been organized? 4. What are Mr. Chang Chia-ngau's views on the financial reorganization of China? 5. Does Mr Chang approve of the policy of the International Consortium? 6. What does he think of disbanding the soldiers? 7. What was the attitude taken by the Shanghai United Chinese Bankers' Conference toward the Central government? 8. Name some of the important features of the railway car loan.

Topic 2: Conversion of Soldiers into Laborers

Reference: Pp:475

Questions: 1. Who is General Feng and where is he located? 2. What is his attitude toward the good roads campaign? 3. What practical suggestion has he made? 4. How will this suggestion, if accepted, affect the solution of the problem of soldier disbandment?

Topic 3: Famine Relief at Siao Chang, Chihli.

Refernces: Pp. 478,480,482,

Questions: 1. Why are missionaries being so largely used in famine relief? 2. Does the distribution of food to the people depend on their connection with any religion? 3. What are the methods being used in the relief work? 4. What help other than food is being given the people? 5. What work is being done around Techow and Liucheng?

Topic 4: Forelgn Cotton Seed in China

References: Pp: 473-4.

Questions: 1. From what countries is cotton seed imported? 2. What dangers are connected with the importation of seeds? 3. How does the American gov't guard against such dangers? 4. What suggestions are made to guard China against dangers from foreign seeds?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Salt Gabelle

References: Pp. 467-8.

Questions: 1. Who is Sir Reginald Gamble? 2. Under what conditions did the Salt Monopoly come under foreign administration? 3. Who organized the Gabelle? 4. What offer has Sir Reginald made to the government? 5. What does he want in exchange? 6. What are the conditions that seem to make this necessary? 7. What is the attitude of the non-official Chinese on this matter?

Topic 2; The Railway Car Loan Agreement

References: Pp.488,490,494,496.

Questions: 1. When was this agreement signed and for what purpose? 2. Who are the "contracting parties"? 3. On which railroads are the cars and locomotives to be used that are purchased? 4. What is meant by purchasing the cars "in the open market"? 5. How many banks are connected with this agreement? 6. What is the significance of paragraph 8 of the agreement? (Note: Study this topic in connection with Topic 1 under Domestic Affairs)

Topic 3: China's Progress in Industry

References: Pp. 512-14.

Questions: 1. What impression do you gain on reading the list of new industries in this article? 2. What is the meaning of the term "Industrial Revolution"? 3. Write a paper on some phase of the Industrial Revolution using illustration from this article. 4. How many cotton mills are there in China? How many in Shanghai? 5. How is the growth of factories in China likely to affect the Chinese family system? 6. For what is Wusih noted?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

January 28, 1921, Cause No. 1250, In re James S. Fearon's Will; on petition for probate and letters testamentary.

" 28, " " " 1245, Hsien Nieh New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Corporation, Inc; on demurrer to petition.

" 28, " " " 1246, Hsien Nieh New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Corporation, Inc.; on demurrer to petition.

" 28, " " " 1003, Yu Yar Chuan v Shippers' Commercial Corporation; on motion to assign for trial.

" 28, " " " 1009, Chin Hsing Hsun v. Shippers' Commercial Corporation; on motion to assign for trial.

" 28, " " " 1196, Bernard et al v. Macpherson, Fenstamaker, Whitehouse Company; on motion to assign for trial.

" 28, " " " 1266, Neuwirt v. Reids Ltd., Inc.; on demurrer to answer.

JEN KEE COMPANY, PLAINTIFF, vs. P. F. WISNER & COMPANY, DEFENDANT.

(*Causes Nos. 1109 and 1110; filed December 21, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS.

1. **SALES:** DELIVERY. A contract of sale in which the only specification as to delivery is "expected not later than January" places no limit on the time other than that of reasonableness.
2. ID.: ID.: EVIDENCE examined and found insufficient to show a refusal by the vendor to deliver after January but showing rather the vendee's refusal to accept at such time.
3. ID.: ID.: RESCISSION. Such refusal renders delivery unnecessary and justifies rescission.
4. ID.: ID.: DAMAGES. For failure to deliver can not be awarded without evidence as to market price, opportunity of sale or other facts indicating loss of profits.

Messrs. A. M. Preston and Ferno J. Schuhl, for plaintiff.
Messrs. Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Fessenden, for defendant.

LOBINGIER J.:

These two actions involve the same parties and were tried simultaneously. Each is brought to recover for the alleged breach of a contract of sale by defendant to plaintiff, who is a Chinese named Ng Cong, trading as Jen Kee Company. In Cause No. 1109 a written instrument was executed on November 29, 1919, calling for

> 250 tons Indigo Paste, Marketable quality; shipment expected not later than January; price Taels 101 per Picul ex. Godown Shanghai."

Defendant's principal witness testifies that the word "expected" was used because he was unable to guarantee delivery and that plaintiff said if the consignment failed to arrive in January the whole matter could be reopened.

Nevertheless plaintiff seems to have taken a different position very soon for, nine days after executing the instrument, he wrote defendant referring to them as "which goods *had* to arrive in Shanghai not later than January" and, at the trial, plaintiff testified (in English) that "expected means to arrive in Shanghai not later than that time." In other words plaintiff treated the contract as *guaranteeing* shipment in January, which it clearly did not, and his subsequent letters of December 28 and January 9 express-

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
ANNIE MAY ARNOLD WESTBROOK.
Deceased.

Cause No. 1288
Estate No. 376
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 30, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. WESTBROOK
Shanghai College,
Shanghai, China.

(Before the Commissioner)

February 1, 1921, Cause No. 1289, U. S. v. Barrett; testimony taken of witness Kersulec and defendant.

" 1, " " " 1290, U. S. v. Kelly; testimony taken of witness Burke, and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

January 31, 1921, Cause No. 1250, In re James S. Fearon's Will; order admitting instrument to probate and for letters testamentary.

February 1, 1921, Cause No. 1003, Yu Yar Chuan v. Shippers' Commercial Corporation; order assigning cause for trial at Tientsin.

" 1, " " " 1009, Chin Hsing Hsun v. Shippers' Commercial Corporation; order assigning cause for trial at Tientsin.

" 1, " " " 1266, Neuwirt v. Reids Ltd., Inc.; order overruling demurrer.

" 1, " " " 1245, Hsien Nieh New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Corporation, Inc.; order overruling demurrer.

" 1, " " " 1246, Hsien Nieh New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Corporation, Inc.; order overruling demurrer.

(By the Commissioner)

February 1, 1921, Cause No. 1289, U. S. v. Barrett; fine of $15.00 and costs.

" 1, " " " 1290, U. S. v. Kelly; dismissal.

Assignments for Hearing

February 4, 1921, 3:00 p.m., Cause No. 1266, Neuwirt v. Reids Ltd., Inc.

" 7, " 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 916, Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. v. Barque Chin Pu.

" 7, " 10:00 a.m., Cause No. 1097, Chang Yung Kong v. Philippine National Bank.

" 10, " 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1196, Bernard et al, v. Macpherson, Fenstamaker, Whitehouse Company.

" 14, " 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1105, A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corporation.

ing willingness to accept same "so long as will be in execution of our contract of the 29 November" consequently meant no more than an offer to accept delivery in January which, at the date of said letters, was known to be impossible.

Meanwhile, defendant had replied to plaintiff's first letter on December 10 pointing out that the arrival specified in the contract was only "expected," disclaiming liability and stating that it had offered plaintiff "our first receipts of this commodity" which would "unfortunately not reach here until February," that plaintiff had refused this and that consequently defendant considered the contract "cancelled." Plaintiff answered two days later denying that it had "refused to take delivery of the goods ordered by us * * * which were expected not later than January" and declining to agree to cancellation. But nowhere in the correspondence does plaintiff definitely indicate a willingness to take delivery *after* January, altho on the 5th of that month defendant advised him:

> "We must have your decision * * as to whether you wish to accept this late delivery * * before the 10th inst."

Defendant's position was that it could not risk a refusal by plaintiff and that unless he specifically agreed to accept delivery after January it would be justified in seeking a new purchaser. Nevertheless both of defendant's witnesses testify that the goods were subsequently offered plaintiff at the contract price and refused. Plaintiff denies this, but the preponderance is against him for defendant's witnesses are reputable business men whose interest is no greater than plaintiff's. It is true that defendant's principal witness admits asking more for another consignment arriving in May after the market price had risen and after the refusal; but the latter, once given, rendered delivery unnecessary [1] and justified rescission.[2]

We are unable, therefore, to find that plaintiff has proved his averment that defendant "refused to carry out their contract or deliver said goods." We must find rather that it supports defendant's averment that it was plaintiff who refused.

1. Corpus Juris, XIII, 663.
2. Id. 613.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CHANGSHA, CHINA

In re Estate of LEWIS RAY JORDAN, Deceased. | Estate No. 1 NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Ray Jordan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned at Changsha, China, on or before August 6, 1921, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

C. D. MEINHARDT
American Vice-Consul in Charge, Ex Officio Judge, Administering the Estate.

January 20, 1921.

Miscellaneous Filings:

January 28, 1921, Cause No. 1250, In re Jas. S. Fearon's Will deposition.

" 28, " " " 1289, U. S. vs. F. R. Barrett; complaint; summons.

" 28, " " " 1116, Tobacco Products Co. vs. Geo. W. Jarrott; proof of service of motion.

" 28, " " " 1244, U. S. vs. Furbush; defendant's brief on motion for new trial.

" 28, " " " 1288, In re Estate of Annie May Arnold Westbrook; bond.

" 31, " " " 1245, The Hsien Nieh New World et al vs. The Tobacco Products Corp.; motion.

" 31, " " " 1290, U. S. vs. Kelly; complaint; summons issued.

" 31, " " " 1003, Yu Yan Chuan v. Shippers Commercial Corp.; motion.

" 31, " " " 1009, Chin Hsing Hsun v. Shippers Commercial Corp; motion.

" 31, " " " 1250, In re James S. Fearon' Will; petition.

" 31, " " " 753, and 699. In re Estates of Amy Bell and John Bell; brief.

February 1, 1921, Cause No. 977, In re Estate of Geo. R. Loehr; affidavit; inventory.

" 2, " " " 1291, U. S. v. Kanasola; complaint.

" " " " " 1009, Ching Hsing Hsun v. Shippers' Commercial Corporation; sworn account.

" " " " " 1287, M. Hussain v. The Robert Dollar Co.; summons and return of service.

" " " " " 1293, U. S. v. S. C. Grigg and R. E. Chambers; complaint.

" " " " " 1294, U. S. v. G. E. Lloyd; complaint and summons.

II

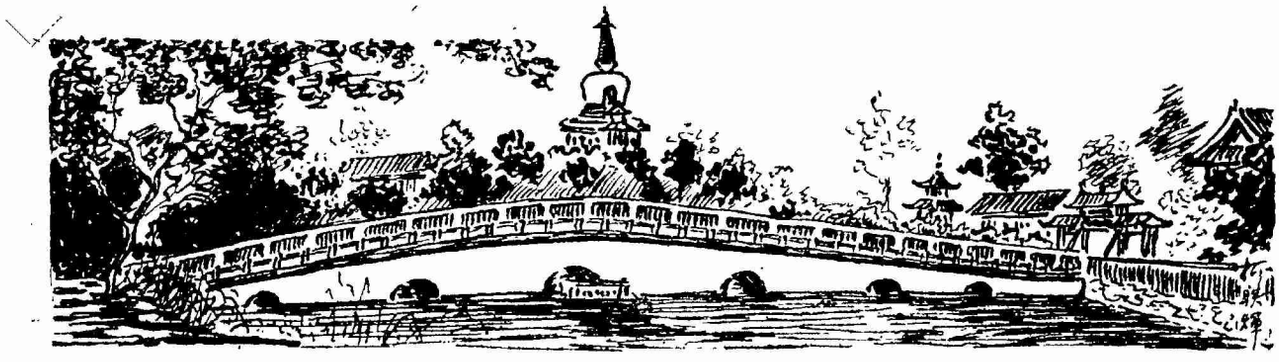
In Cause No. 1110 the claim is for damages for the non-delivery of a quantity of dyes ordered by plaintiff from defendant on December 1, 1919. More than a year before that the parties had entered into a rather elaborate written contract by which the defendant agreed to sell dyes exclusively to plaintiff in certain provinces of China and plaintiff agreed to purchase them from defendant alone. The contract provided for cancellation by either party on three months' written notice. On December 27, plaintiff wrote defendant announcing that this provision for exclusive purchase and sale " is cancelled " and on January 5, defendant answered agreeing to the cancellation and notifying plaintiff that in consequence no more dyes would be furnished thereunder.

Plaintiff's counsel contends that this mutual cancellation could not affect the purchase of December 1 because it was a vested right.[3] Defendant's counsel, on the other hand, urges that said purchase was wholly conditional and dependent upon continuing the general agreement and that both necessarily fell together.

We need not stop to inquire which of these views is correct because, even if defendant committed a technical breach by the failure to deliver after the mutual cancellation of the general agreement, we are unable to find sufficient evidence upon which to base a judgment for damages. Plaintiff testifies that these goods were never re-sold by him and that he made no attempt to buy similar goods elsewhere. Under such circumstances we cannot conjecture whether or not he would have made a profit had the goods been delivered. Ordinarily the measure of damages[4] for failure to deliver is the difference between the contract price and the market price at the specified place and time; but we have no evidence whatever as to what the latter price was. This leaves us without a basis for a judgment in plaintiff's favor even assuming that the mutual cancellation was ineffective as to the sale in question. In other words the case, under plaintiff's theory, is one of *injuria sine damno*.

It follows that we must find for defendant in both actions and it is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his petitions and that defendant recover its costs.

3. Citing Ward v. Lumley, 5 H. & N. 87, 120 Rev. Rep. 494, construing a lease.
4. Cyc. XXXV, 633.



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